The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2850. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

More of the Great Popular Pronunciamiento for Republicanism.

The Election of Abraham Lincoln Placed Beyond Doubt.

Bell and Conservatism Leading at the South.

New-Jersey the Only Free State Known to be Untrue to Freedom.

Delaware to be Represented in Congress by a Republican.

DEFEAT OF SPEAKER PENNINGTON.

Republican Losses and Gains on the Congressional Ticket.

How the News is Received North and South.

The returns received during yesterday entirely justified the enthusiasm with which the Republicans received the first intimations of victory. The fact that Mr. LINCOLN is to be the next President of the United States, if it needed confirmation, received it in each successive flash along the telegraph wires, until speculation settled down upon the mere calculation of his majority. But speculation was even here at a loss, so unexpectedly large were the majorities. We give in the subjoined table the estimates and actual figures, so far as they have been received from the States indicated. They will of course be modified hereafter:

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Maine	20,000
New-Hampshire	9,000
Vermont	11,000
Massachusetts	55,000
Rhode Island	——
Connecticut	10,000
New-York	40,000
Pennsylvania	50,000
Michigan	25,000
Ohio	32,000
Indiana	27,000
Illinois	15,000
Wisconsin	12,000
Iowa	——
Minnesota	10,000

MAJORITIES FOR BELL AND BRECKINRIDGE.

New-Jersey	4,000

MAJORITIES FOR BELL.

Kentucky	12,000
Maryland	——

MAJORITIES FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Delaware	2,000
North Carolina	——
Louisiana	——

MAJORITIES FOR DOUGLAS.

Missouri	5,000

From the Southern States our information is extremely scanty. Maryland is generally conceded to BELL; while Virginia remains in doubt, both parties claiming it. Delaware is secured to BRECKINRIDGE by 1,700; and North Carolina is also his by a small majority. The few returns received from Georgia and Arkansas place Mr. BELL in advance of his two competitors. Louisiana is regarded as safe for BRECKINRIDGE by a handsome majority. Mr. DOUGLAS is supposed to have Missouri, and Mr. BELL Kentucky.

The Congressional elections have resulted in the loss of one Republican member in Massachusetts; the gain of one and the loss of three in New-York; while three Anti-Lecompton Democrats have been replaced by Fusion Democrats. In New-Jersey, Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON has been defeated in the Fifth District, and a Straight Democrat has taken the place of an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, thus making a loss to the actual Opposition of two members. The delegations from the Western States appear to be without change. Delaware sends to Congress Mr. FISHER, the "People's Candidate," who was supported by the Republicans.

In this State the Assembly promises, from such data as we have before us, to give a good working Republican majority.

NEW-YORK.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The latest returns received foot up as follows:

LINCOLN'S MAJORITIES.

Alleghany	3,749	Montgomery	264
Chemung	500	Monroe	3,525
Broome	1,672	Niagara	1,273
Chatauqua	5,000	Oneida	3,500
Chenango	1,950	Onondaga	4,209
Cattaraugus	1,500	Ontario	2,107
Clinton	400	Orleans	1,619
Cayuga	6,000	Oswego	3,750
Cortlandt	2,000	Otsego	1,000
Columbia	250	Rensselaer	25
Delaware	1,000	Saratoga	1,500
Dutchess	500	Schenectady	150
Erie	1,000	Schuyler	600
Essex	1,000	Steuben	3,000
Franklin	700	St. Lawrence	7,000
Fulton	500	Tioga	1,000
Greene	1,966	Tompkins	1,343
Genesee	2 000	Ulster	500
Herkimer	2,020	Warren	700
Jefferson	3,500	Washington	2,700
Lewis	925	Wayne	2,025
Livingston	1,955	Yates	1,500
Madison	3,330		
Total			77,267

FUSION MAJORITIES

New-York	27,000
Albany	1,500
Kings	5,443
Queens	627
Richmond	1,833
Westchester	1,000
Putnam	90
Rockland	966
Wyoming	1,314—39,773
LINCOLN ahead	37,494

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dists.

1. E. H. Smith, Fusion, gain.
2. Moses F. Odell, Dem., majority 2000, gain.
3. Ben. Wood, Dem., plurality 1270.
4. J. E. Kerrigan, Dem., majority over Tuomey 1463.
5. William Wall, Rep., majority over Taylor 3381, gain.
6. —— Conkling, Rep., majority over Cochrane and Chanler 74, gain.
7. Elijah Ward, Dem., majority 1874, gain.
8. Isaac C. Delaplaine, Dem., majority 3,573.
9. Edward Haight, Dem., majority 1550.
10. D. B. St. John, Dem. (doubtful.)
11. P. H. Sylvester, Rep.
12. Stephen Baker, Rep., majority 800.
13. A. B. Olin, Rep., majority 400.
14. Erastus Corning, Dem. gain.
15. James B. McKean, Rep.
16. W. A. Wheeler, Rep.
17. S. N. Sherman, Rep.
18. S. H. Mix, Rep.
19. Richard Franchot, Rep.
20. Roscoe Conkling, Rep.—majority, 4,000.
21. H. Holland Duell, Rep.
22. Wm. E. Lansing, Rep.
23. A. W. Clark, Rep.
24. Charles B. Sedgwick, Rep.—majority, 4,000.
25. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Rep.—majority, 6,000.
26. F. B. Chamberlain, Rep.
27. A. J. Duen, Rep.
28. R. R. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
29. Alfred Ely, Rep.
30. Augustus Frank, Rep.—majority, 8,000.
31. R. Van Horn, Rep, long term; E. R. Reynolds, Rep., short term.
32. E. G. Spaulding, Rep.
33. R. E. Fenton, Rep.

The vote between St. John, Union, and Van Wyck, Republican, in the Tenth District, is very close, and the result can only be determined by the official returns.

In the Ninth District, Mr. Haight's majority over Nelson is 1,550.

CITY VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Wood, Fusion.	Williamson, Rep.	Savage, Tam.
First Ward	1269	563	61
Second Ward	269	319	20
Third Ward	468	310	30
Fifth Ward	1516	1237	353
Eighth Ward	2347	1978	225
Total	5869	4507	689
Majority for Benj. Wood			673

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Kerrigan, Mozart.	Tuomey, Tam.	Commerford, Rep.
Fourth Ward	1030	733	592
Sixth Ward	1362	1661	352
Tenth Ward	687	711	1600
Fourteenth Ward	1352	1207	809
Total	4672	3922	3353
Majority for Kerrigan			750

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Taylor, Fusion.	Wall, Rep.	Duffy, Mozart.
Seventh Ward	2056	1350	1292
Fourteenth Ward	1524	1267	766
Brooklyn Vote	3247	4268	1016
Total vote for Taylor			6627
Total vote for Wall			6685
Total vote for Duffy			3074
Majority for Wall			58

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Cochrane, Fusion.	Chanler, Tam.	Conkling, Rep.
Eleventh Ward	2053	2125	1878
Fifteenth Ward	1707	640	1734
Seventeenth Ward	2701	2006	2922
Total	6461	5571	6535
Majority for Conckling			74

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Ward, Dem.	Dow, Rep.	Letson, B. & E.
Ninth Ward	3524	3099	——
Sixteenth Ward	3187	2485	——
Twentieth Ward	4129	2795	——
Total	10,840	8380	——
Majority for Ward			2460

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Delaplaine, Dem.	Wakeman, Rep.	McCahill, Indpt.
Twelfth Ward	1,634	1,212	——
Eighteenth Ward	2,344	2,041	——
Nineteenth Ward	1,337	1,351	——
Twenty-first Ward	3,527	2,327	——
Twenty-second Ward	2,769	2,306	——
Total	12,811	9,238	——

Majority for Delaplaine, 3,573.

Nelson, Republican, for Congress, 7 majority.

Brewster, Republican, for Assembly, 59 majority.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

More complete returns than those published in our yesterday's issue exhibit the following as the Judicial ticket elected:

Judge of Supreme Court—GEO. G. BARNARD, Union Dem.

Judge of Superior Court—MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, Tammany.

Recorder—JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Tammany.

City Judge—JOHN H. MCCUNN, Union Dem.

Surrogate—EDWARD C. WEST, Union Dem.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Supervisors—SMITH ELY, Jr., Dem., and Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, Dem.

Register—JOHN KEYSER, Rep.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The following is the result for Assemblymen in this City.

District.

1. John Callahan, Dem.
2. William Walsh, Dem.
3. Christopher Woodruff, Dem.
4. Lewis Hopps, Rep., (probable.)
5. John J. Shaw, Rep.
6. Samuel T. Webster, Dem.
7. Daniel Young, Dem.
8. Andrew Craft, Rep.
9. Horatio N. Sherwood, Rep.
10. Luke F. Cozzens, Dem.
11. John Hardy, Dem.
12. Andrew Smith, Dem.
13. E. C. Burdsall, Rep.
14. Robert C. Hutchings, Dem.
15. George W. Varian, Dem.
16. Henry Arcularius, Dem.
17. Jay J. Jones, Dem.

KINGS COUNTY.

The following gentlemen are reported elected:

Dist.

1. Andrew J. Provost, Dem.
2. Marquis D. Moore, Republican.
3. Theophilus C. Callicut, reported elected this morning, is now said to be defeated by Nathan Comstock, Rep., by 39 majority.
4. James Darcy, Democrat.
5. W. C. Jones, Democrat.
6. J. Nesbitt, Dem.
7. George H. Fisher, Republican.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1. Ethan Flagg, Rep.
2. N. Holmes Odell, Dem.
3. Benjamin F. Camp, Rep.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

W. R. Knapp, Fusion.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

—— Brewster, Rep.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. John B. Dutcher, Rep.
2. John H. Otis, Dem.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. J. Emerick, Rep.
2. A. Myers, Rep., (doubtful.)
3. Abner Chapman, Rep.

GENESEE COUNTY.

G. W. Wright, Rep.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

A. Macomber, Rep.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. Martin Roberts, Rep.
2. Lewis H. Morgan, Rep.
3. Benjamin R. Wells, Rep.

ALBANY COUNTY.

1. Jay Gibbons, Dem.
2. Lewis Benedict, Jr., Rep.
3. H. Lansing, Dem.
4. W. J. Wheeler, Dem.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. D. C. Littlejohn, Rep.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

1. Wilkes Angell, Rep.
2. Lucius L. May, Rep.

CHATAUQUA COUNTY.

2. Hiram Smith, Rep.

WARREN COUNTY.

Waller A. Faxon, Rep.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1. C. J. Saxe, Dem.
2. L. C. Ball, Rep.
3. Anson Brigham, Rep.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Martin Finch, Rep.

ORANGE COUNTY.

S. Fullerton, Jr., Rep.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:

As far as received, Members are elected as follows:

Republicans	80
Democrats	20

The Republicans will doubtless have two-thirds of the Assembly.

The SENATE—Largely Republican—holds over.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

Great Gains for the Republicans.

The result in Kings County exceeds the expectation of the most sanguine Republican. In a total vote of about 36,000, the Union Electoral ticket received a majority less than 5,000, which, owing to the unpopularity of fusion, gives nearly every local office to the Republicans.

The following officers are elected:

CONGRESS.

Fifth District—Wm. Wall, Rep.
Second District—Moses F. Odell, Dem.
Sheriff—Anthony F. Campbell, Rep.
Supt. of the Poor—Jacob C. Dey, Rep.; Wm. M. Muchmore, Rep.
Justice of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Rep.
School Commissioner—Homer Bartlett, Rep.
City Judge—George G. Reynolds, Rep.
Police Justice—C. Perry, Rep.
Justices of the Peace—Wm. M. Boerum, Rep.; John Q. Adams, Rep.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—A. J. Provost, Dem.
Second District—M. D. Mone, Rep.
Third District—Nathan Comstock, Rep.
Fourth District—James Darcy, Dem.
Fifth District—L. C. Andrus, Rep.
Sixth District—George H. Fisher, Rep.
Seventh District—A. J. Spencer, Dem.

For several of the offices above named the vote is very close, and the official canvass may change the result given above.

The Fusionists full expected to obtain a majority of at least 10,000 in this County.

The vote cast exceeds that of any previous year by about 6,000, but it is no larger than was anticipated.

NEW-JERSEY.

The returns come in slowly. From the figures received it is thought the Fusion ticket is successful by about 4,000.

FUSION MAJORITIES.

The following are reported Fusion majorities:

Union County	300
Hunterdon County	700
Somerset County	130
Warren County	500
Middlesex County	500
Hudson County	1,282

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

The Congressional Districts will be represented as follows:

1—John S. Nixon, (Rep.)
2—John L. N. Stratton, (Rep.)
3—William G. Steele, (Dem.)
4—George T. Cobb, (Dem.)
5—Nehemiah Perry, (Dem.;) majority 440—a gain.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Republicans have elected 11 Senators and the Democrats 10.

The Assemblymen at present foot up 33 Democrats and Union and 28 Republicans.

THE VOTE IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The majority in Hudson County of Perry, Dem., for Congress, is 797, which elects him.

The following were the successful candidates for County officers:

Members of Assembly—Franklin B. Carpenter, (Rep.,) First Assembly District. Theodore F. Randolph, (Fusion,) Second Assembly District. Michael J. Vreeland, (Rep.,) Third Assembly District.

Sheriff—John Francis, (Fusion,) reëlected.

Coroners—Thomas Gaffney, of Jersey City; Frederick W. Bohnstedt, Hoboken; and James H. Donnelly, Hudson City, (Fusion.)

CONNECTICUT.

TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND REPUBLICAN PLURALITY.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Connecticut gives 10,180 Republican majority, and 26,000 plurality for Lincoln.

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Hartford County	1888	New-Haven County	996
Litchfield County	1442	Fairfield County	1660
Middlesex County	261	New-London, County	1456
Tolland County	858	Windham County	1619
Total			10180

MASSACHUSETTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND REPUBLICAN PLURALITY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Presidential vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of nine small towns, foots up—Lincoln 104,467, Douglas 34,007, Bell 22,017, Breckinridge 6,072.

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Hampshire Co	3,609	Plymouth Co	3,274
Franklin Co	2,674	Duke's Co	105
Norfolk Co	1,834	Barnstable Co	1,482
Hampden Co	2,620	Essex Co	6,451

FUSION MAJORITY.

Boston	926

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The vote for Andrew, Republican, for Governor falls 2,626 behind that of Lincoln.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.

1. Thomas D. Elliott, (Rep.)
2. James Buffinton, (Rep.)
3. C. F. Adams, (Rep.)
4. A. H. Rice, (Rep.)
5. Appleton, (Union Dem.)
6. J. B. Alley, (Rep.)
7. D. W. Gooch, (Rep.)
8. C. R. Train, (Rep.)
9. G. F. Bailey, (Rep.)
10. Charles Delano, (Rep.)
11. H. L. Dawes, (Rep.)

The Fourth Congressional District gives Rice, Republican, 7,293; Bigelow, Douglas, 6,599.

The Fifth Congressional District gives Appleton, Union, 8,015; Burlingame, Republican, 7,756.

The vote of the Ninth Congressional District gives Bailey 8,784; Thayer, 7,183.

The Republican candidates for Congress in all the other Districts are elected by large majorities.

THE LEGISLATURE.

STATE SENATE—Thirty-eight Republicans and two Democrats elected.

HOUSE—Twenty-three Republicans and seventeen Opposition elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LINCOLN MAJORITIES.

Philadelphia (over all)	873
Philadelphia (over Fusion Ticket)	17,564
Philadelphia (over Fusion and Douglas)	7,791
Franklin County	1,100
Snyder County	650
Union County	1,000
Mifflin County	360
Chester County	3,300
Westmoreland County	200
Centre County	700
Lancaster County	7,500
Huntington County	1,500
Alleghany County	10,000
Wyoming County	200
Wayne County	200
Indiana County	2,500
Delaware County	1,660
Cumberland County	400
Luzerne County	1,000
Carbon County	500
Bedford County	100
Blair County	1,800
Cambra County	tie.
Clinton County	200
Dauphin County	1,600
Erie County	4,000
Lebanon County	2,116
Lehigh County	100
Lycoming County	600
Montour County	50
Northumberland County	50
Perry County	500
Schuylkill County	1,500
Susquehanna County	2,000
York County	100

FUSION MAJORITY.

Monroe County	1,200
Berks County	1,000
Columbia County	200
Fulton County	150
Northampton County	1,000

DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Breckinridge's majority in the State is 1,700. Fisher, (People's Party,) for Congress, has 363 majority. Breckinridge local tickets are elected in Kent and Sussex Counties, and "People" in Newcastle.

MARYLAND.

The latest returns from Maryland indicate that Bell has probably carried the State. Howard County gives Bell a gain of 419.

VIRGINIA.

THE RESULT STILL DOUBTFUL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7—P. M.

Returns received since morning show a gain of 2,000 for Breckinridge. It is a close contest between Breckinridge and Bell.

The Bell Party claim the State, but the leading Democrats express the utmost confidence that Breckinridge has a small majority.

The Democrats are encouraged by gains in the Seventh District. They are now anxiously awaiting the returns from the "Tenth Legion." The returns from Rockingham last night were unreliable. Both parties are still confident.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

Taylor County—Bell, 50 majority.

Lewis County—Breckinridge, 300 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The indications are that Breckinridge has carried the State, as he gains as far as heard from. New-Hanover gives him 1,000 majority.

GEORGIA.

But few counties have been heard from. Fifteen counties (official) give Bell 6,665; Breckinridge, 5,267; Douglas, 4,260. The returns come in exceedingly slow, and the result is uncertain.

LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

A special dispatch from New-Orleans says that Bell carried the city, but Breckinridge will carry Louisiana.

ARKANSAS.

BELL TAKES THE LEAD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FORT SMITH—Bell, 250; Breckinridge, 231; Douglas, 164.

FAYETTEVILLE—Bell, 355; Breckinridge, 336; Douglas, 70.

MISSOURI.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

KANSAS CITY—Douglas, 487; Bell, 368; Lincoln, 185; Breckinridge, 131.

LEXINGTON—Bell, 617; Douglas, 311; Breckinridge, 135.

ST. JOSEPH—Douglas, 1,064; Bell, 721; Lincoln, 410; Breckinridge, 226.

BOONEVILLE—Bell, 312; Douglas, 303; Breckinridge, 105; Lincoln, 11.

INDEPENDENCE—Bell, 449; Breckinridge, 342; Douglas, 369; Lincoln, 1.

SPRINGFIELD—Bell, 115; Breckinridge, 183; Douglas, 182; Lincoln, 21.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Min., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The entire Republican ticket is elected in St. Paul and Ramsay County. The City of St. Paul gives 186 majority for Lincoln; St. Anthony, 221 majority for Lincoln; Minneapolis, 278 majority for Lincoln; Brooklyn, 113 majority for Lincoln. Wabash County—Eight towns give Lincoln 137 majority. Goodhue County—About 800 majority for Lincoln. Dacotah County—Five towns give Lincoln 125 majority. Winona County gives 500 majority for Lincoln.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Walworth County, thirteen towns, give Lincoln 1,490 majority. Rock County gives 3,300 majority for Lincoln. Waukesha County, complete, Lincoln 438 majority. La Crosse County, 750 majority for Lincoln. Sauk County, 12 towns, 778 majority for Lincoln. Milwaukee City and County, complete, give Douglas 1,808 majority, a Democratic loss of 1,700 since 1859. The Republicans gain, in all parts of the State, as far as heard from. Dane County is estimated about 400 majority for Lincoln. The State has doubtless gone by 10,000 for Lincoln. All the Republican Congressmen are elected.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Twenty-three counties in Ohio show a Republican gain of 7,551 over Murray's vote in October, when he had over 25,000 majority. Corresponding gains elsewhere will give Mr. Lincoln 40,000 majority.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Returns from Atchinson, Kansas, elect all the Democratic members of the Legislature and all the County officers, by about 200 majority. Large Democratic gains are reported.

ILLINOIS.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The latest returns from the Republican State Committee at Chicago show that the Republicans have carried the city by 3,092, and the State by 15,000 majority.

The Republicans carry four of the doubtful Legislative Districts in the central part of the State, thus giving them a majority of five in the House and one in the Senate.

The Congressional delegation will probably be unchanged.

HOW THE RESULT IS RECEIVED.

AT THE WEST.

From the Home of Mr. Lincoln—How He Received the News—Speculation as to His Course, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

Mr. LINCOLN has not yet given any public intimation as to the policy of his Administration. I have every reason to believe that he will not depart from the usual custom of newly-elected Presidents. In answer to all inquiries as to what will be his course, he asks, "Have you read my speeches?" If the question is still pressed, he quietly hands over one of the pamphlet publications of his speeches in the late controversy with Mr. DOUGLAS.

The general opinion here is, that something more serious than the present state of affairs will be required to elicit from Mr. LINCOLN at present, any further declaration of principles, or an assurance that the South need fear nothing from his policy. The idea is that he will deal out equal and exact justice to all sections of the country, and that it would be admitting just cause for suspecting his honesty if he should reutter at this time any professions of loyalty to Union, or disavow any design of infringing upon the rights of the South. It is regarded as a matter of course that he believes what he has said, therefore it would be superfluous for him after his conservative record as member of Congress, his frequently expressed belief in regard to the States rights doctrine, and above all his strictly constitutional elevation to office, to put himself out of the way to allay the groundless fears of his bitter opponents, at the risk of being deemed a coward by his friends.

That Mr. LINCOLN is a man of sufficient ability and nerve to meet any exigency, is conceded by all who know him. I believe, from what I see of him here, that he will prove a second JACKSON—only more so. When he thinks proper to make a *pronunciamiento*, you may depend upon it he will do so.

Mr. LINCOLN has been about town all day, and accessible to all who choose to speak with him. He has occupied the room of the Executive in the Capitol, and has been freely congratulated by his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. LINCOLN spent most of election-night in the Telegraph-office, where he heard returns and received private dispatches with a most marvelous equanimity. Those who saw him at the time say it would have been impossible for a bystander to tell that that tall, lean, wiry, good-natured, easy-going gentleman, so anxiously inquiring about the success of the local candidates, was the choice of the people to fill the most important office in the nation. Even during election day and night, Mr. LINCOLN was about town attending to his business as usual. Many of his Springfield acquaintances will long remember how he sat in a social circle at the Cheny House, while the returns were coming in, and indulged alike in pleasant chat and his propensity for story-telling.

So far as the Cabinet is concerned, there are so many conflicting rumors afloat, that I cannot credit any. Mr. LINCOLN is not at all anxious to gabble, and I don't believe he has told any one his intentions in this regard. It seems to be generally conceded that Mr. SEWARD will be tendered the mission to the Court of St. James, and that Mr. BELL will be offered the department of the Interior, or some other seat in the Cabinet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 7—P. M.

Mr. LINCOLN was this evening captured by a number of his friends who carried him to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where about three hundred citizens spontaneously collected and earnestly but vainly pressed him for a speech. They finally got him in the Speaker's chair, and speeches were made by Messrs. SWETT and ORME, of Bloomington, FARMER, JOAB, WILKINSON and others.

A dispatch was received by Mr. LINCOLN, stating that Indiana had given twenty thousand Republican majority.

Mr. LINCOLN finally made the following speech—his first public address since his election:

"The representation of Coles and Douglas Counties is elected on the Republican side. We expected it would be so—and so it is pretty generally these times." [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. LINCOLN finally, in a jocular way, took advantage of his position as Chairman, to say that it was customary for the presiding officer to call some distinguished member to the Chair. He accordingly called Mr. KENT to take his place, and retired through a side door, in spite of vociferous calls for him to speak. O., JR.

AT THE SOUTH.

The Feeling in Maryland—Conservative Sentiments—A General Acquiescence in the Result.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Excited crowds have been congregated around the newspaper offices and the head-quarters of the different parties all day. The election of LINCOLN was generally anticipated, and the people express no surprise.

The general tone of public sentiment is consistent with acquiescence with the result. Many say they worked hard and honestly to prevent the election of LINCOLN, but now, as he is to be President, they will see all his acts carried out, and at every hazard support the Constitution.

Embittered feelings have already greatly subsided, and not a solitary disunion sentiment has been heard from any one. The Breckinridge and Bell men and the Douglasites seem determined to abide by the decision of the people. The anxiety, indeed, appears greater than ever to counsel moderation on the part of the sister Southern States, and to avert any hasty acts—all denouncing secession unanimously, and disapproving of the hot haste of South Carolina towards interrupting the harmony of the Confederacy.

There is a willing confidence in Mr. LINCOLN'S conservative purposes and a determination with very many to give him a fair trial. A large body of conservative people are content to take a fresh start, in the hope of a better state of things henceforward.

Such is the real condition of affairs. The people want the Old Hunkers supplanted by better men, and if they could not get it done by BELL, they are willing that LINCOLN shall be the man, and are glad that the corrupted Democracy is wiped out. The Unionists and the opponents of the

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

THE COMING ADMINISTRATION.

Views, Opinions, Sentiments and Purposes of Abraham Lincoln.

HIS POSITION ON SLAVERY.

Is he Sectional and Ultra, or Conservative and National?

Now that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is to be President of the United States during the next term, all parties are equally interested in understanding his precise position on the great question by which the country has been, and still is, so profoundly agitated. During the canvass it suited the purposes of his opponents to represent him as an Abolitionist—as a man utterly reckless of the rights and interests of the Southern States, and disposed to make war upon Slavery, wherever it exists, regardless of its effect upon the prosperity of the country and the stability of the Union. It was to this purpose that his friends denied the truth of these representations; what they said was charged to the natural zeal of political partisans. But now that the election is over, and the result fixed, we have all one common interest in ascertaining upon what principles his Administration will probably be conducted.

Fortunately his public speeches, made long before his name had ever been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, afford ample material for such a judgment. And we are quite sure we shall do the public an essential service by publishing the following extracts from those speeches, giving his views upon each of the prominent points to which the Slavery agitation has given rise:

MR. LINCOLN'S DECLARATION OF THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

From Mr. Lincoln's Speech at Springfield, June 17, 1858.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to Slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this Government cannot endure *permanently* half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. *Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction*; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as well as South.

MR. LINCOLN'S EXPLANATIONS OF HIS MEANING IN THIS DECLARATION.

From Mr. Lincoln's Reply to Douglas, July 10, 1858.

In this paragraph which I have quoted in your hearing, and to which I ask the attention of all, Judge DOUGLAS thinks he discovers great political heresy. I want your attention particularly to what he has inferred from it. He says I am in favor of making all the States of this Union uniform. He draws this inference from the language I have quoted to you. He says that I am in favor of *making war by the North upon the South for the extermination of Slavery*; that I am also in favor of inviting (as he expresses it) the South to war upon the North, for the purpose of nationalizing Slavery. Now, it is singular enough, if you will carefully read that passage over, that I did not say that I was in favor of anything in it. I only said what I *expected would take place*. I made a prediction only—it may have been a foolish one perhaps. I did not even say that I desired that Slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do now, however, so there need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the great speech.

Gentlemen, Judge DOUGLAS informed you that this speech of mine was probably carefully prepared. I admit that it was. I am not master of language; I have not a fine education; I am not capable of entering into a disquisition upon dialectics, as I believe you call it; *but I do not believe the language I employed bears any such construction as Judge Douglas puts upon it.* But I don't care about a quibble in regard to words. I know what I meant, and I will not leave this crowd in doubt, if I can explain it to them, what I really meant in the use of that paragraph.

I am not, in the first place, unaware that this Government has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I know that I am tolerably well acquainted with the history of the country, and I know that it has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I *believe*—and that is what I meant to allude to there—I *believe* it has endured, because during all that time, until the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the public mind *did* rest in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction. That was what gave us the rest that we had through that period of eighty-two years; at least, so I believe. I have always hated Slavery, I think as much as any Abolitionist—I have been an Old Line Whig—I have always hated it, but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction. [Pointing to Mr. BROWNING, who stood near by.] BROWNING thought so; *the great mass of the nation have rested in this belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction.* They had reason so to believe. The adoption of the Constitution and its attendant history led the people to believe so; and that such was the belief of the framers of the Constitution itself, why did these old men, about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, decree that Slavery should not go into the new Territory, where it had not already gone? Why declare that within twenty years the African Slave-trade, by which slaves are supplied, might be cut off by Congress? Why were all these acts? I might enumerate more of these acts—but enough. What were they but a clear indication that the framers of the Constitution intended and expected the ultimate extinction of that institution? And now, when I say, as I said in my speech that Judge DOUGLAS has quoted from, when I say that I think the opponents of Slavery will resist the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, *I only mean to say, that they will place it where the founders of this Government originally placed it.*

I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that *I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the Free States to enter into the Slave States, and interfere with the question of Slavery at all.* I have said that always; Judge DOUGLAS has heard me say it—if not quite a hundred times, at least as good as a hundred times; and *when it is said that I am in favor of interfering with Slavery where it exists, I know it is unwarranted by anything I have ever intended, and, as I believe, by anything I have ever said.* If, by any means, I have ever used language which could fairly be so construed, (as, however, I believe I never have,) I now correct it.

So much, then, for the inference that Judge DOUGLAS draws, that I am in favor of setting the sections at war with one another. *I know that I never meant any such thing, and I believe that no fair mind can infer any such thing from anything I have ever said.*"

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

From Lincoln's Reply to Douglas, Sept. 15.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is very much in the principles that Judge DOUGLAS has here enunciated that I most cordially approve, and ever

which I shall have no controversy with him. In so far as he has insisted that *all the States have the right to do exactly as they please about all the r domestic relations, including that of Slavery, I agree entirely with him.* He places me wrong in spite of all I can tell him, though I repeat it again and again, insisting that I have no difference with him upon this subject. I have made a great many speeches, some of which have been printed, and it will be utterly impossible for him to find anything that I have ever put in print contrary to what I now say upon this subject. *I hold myself under constitutional obligations to allow the people in all the States, without interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please, and I deny that I have any inclination to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation.* I can only say again that I am placed improperly—altogether improperly, in spite of all I can say—when it is insisted that I entertain any other view or principle in regard to that matter.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS MUST DO.

From Lincoln's Speech in Cincinnati, September, 1860.

I say that *we must not interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists*, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We *must not withhold an efficient Fugitive Slave law* because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. *But we must prevent the extension of the institution*, because neither the Constitution nor general welware requires us to extend it. We *must prevent the revival of the African Slave-trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code.* We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congresses or Courts. *The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.*

HOW MR. LINCOLN REGARDS SOUTHERN MEN.

There are plenty of men in the Slave States that are altogether good enough for me to be either President or Vice-President, provided they will profess their sympathy with our purpose, and will place themselves on the ground that our men, upon principle, can vote for them. There are scores of them, good men in their character for intelligence and talent and integrity. If such a one will place himself upon the right ground, I am for his occupying our place upon the next Republican or Opposition ticket. *I will heartily go with him.* But, unless he does so place himself, I think it a matter of perfect nonsense to attempt to bring about a union upon any other basis; that if a union be made, the elements will scatter so that there can be no success for such a ticket, nor anything like success. The good old maxims of the Bible are applicable, and truly applicable, to human affairs, and in this, as in other things, we may say here that he who is not for us is against us; he who gathereth not with us scattereth. I should be glad to have some of the many good, and able, and noble men of the South to place themselves where we can confer upon them the high honor of an election upon one or the other end of our ticket. It would do my soul good to do that thing. It would enable us to teach them that, inasmuch as we select one of their own number to carry out our principles, we are free from the charge that we mean more than we say.

THE REAL ISSUE ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

I have stated upon former occasions, and I may as well state again, what I understand to be the real issue in this controversy between Judge DOUGLAS and myself. On the point of my wanting to *make war between the Free and the Slave States*, there has been no issue between us. So, too, when he assumes that I am in favor of introducing a *perfect social and political equality between the white and black races.* These are false issues, upon which Judge DOUGLAS has tried to force the controversy. *There is no foundation in truth for the charge that I maintain either of these propositions.* The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of Slavery *as a wrong*, and of another class that *does not* look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution of Slavery in this country as a wrong is the sentiment of the Republican Party. It is the sentiment around which all their actions—all their arguments circle—from which all their propositions radiate. *They look upon it as being a moral, social and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all the constitutional obligations thrown about it.* Yet having a due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should as far as may be, *be treated* as a wrong, and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to *make provision that it shall grow no larger.* They also desire a policy that looks to a peaceful end of Slavery at sometime, as being wrong. These are the views they entertain in regard to it as I understand them; and all their sentiments—all their arguments and propositions are brought within this range. I have said and I repeat it here, that if there be a man amongst us who does not think that the institution of Slavery is wrong in any one of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is misplaced and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man amongst us who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to disregard its actual presence among us and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform. *We disclaim sympathy with him in practical action.* He is not placed properly with us.

HOW REPUBLICANS REGARD THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

We oppose the Dred Scott decision in a certain way, upon which I ought perhaps to address you a few words. We do not propose that when Dred Scott has been decided to be a slave by the court, we, as a mob, will decide him to be free. We do not propose that, when any other one, or one thousand, shall be decided by that court to be slaves, we will in any violent way disturb the rights of property thus settled, but we nevertheless do oppose that decision as a political rule, which shall be binding on the members of Congress or the President to favor no measure that does not actually concur with the principles of that decision. We do not propose to be bound by it as a political rule in that way, because we think it lays the foundation not merely of enlarging and spreading out what we consider an evil, but it lays the foundation for spreading that evil into the States themselves. We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject.

I will add this, that if there be any man who does not believe that Slavery is wrong in the three aspects which I have mentioned, or in any one of them, that man is misplaced, and ought to leave us. While, on the other hand, if there be any man in the Republican Party who is impatient over the necessity springing from its actual presence, and is impatient of the Constitutional guarantees thrown around it, and would act in disregard of these, he, too, is misplaced, standing with us. He will find his place somewhere else; for we have a due regard, so far as we are capable of understanding them, for all these things. This, gentlemen, as well as I can give it, is a plain statement of our principles in all their enormity.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

In regard to the Fugitive Slave law, I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, *that I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the United States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave law.* Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing Fugitive Slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, *without lessening its efficiency.* And inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, *I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of Slavery.*

ADMISSION OF SLAVE STATES.

In regard to the other question, of whether I am pledged to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, I state to you very frankly that I would be exceedingly sorry ever to be put in a position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly glad to know that there would never be another Slave State admitted into the Union; but I must add, that if Slavery shall be kept out of the Territories during the territorial existence of any one given Territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field, when they come to adopt the Constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a Slave Constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, *I see no alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the Union.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress, *I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions:* First, that the abolition should be gradual. Second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and, in the language of HENRY CLAY, "sweep from our Capital that foul blot upon our nation."

DOMESTIC SLAVE-TRADE.

In regard to the fifth interrogatory, I must say here, that as to the question of the abolition of the Slave-trade between the different States, I can truly answer, as I have, that I am *pledged* to nothing about it. It is a subject to which I have not given that mature consideration that would make me feel authorized to state a position so as to hold myself entirely bound by it. In other words, that question has never been prominently enough before me to induce me to investigate whether we really have the constitutional power to do it. I could investigate it, if I had sufficient time to bring myself to a conclusion upon that subject; but I have not done so, and I say so frankly to you here, and to Judge DOUGLAS. I must say, however, that if I should be of opinion that Congress does possess the constitutional power to abolish the Slave-trade among the different States, *I should still not be in favor of the exercise of that power, unless upon some conservative principle, as I conceive it, akin to what I have said in relation to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.*

WHEN THE SLAVERY QUESTION BECAME OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

From Mr. Lincoln's Speech, July 17, 1858.

Although I have ever been opposed to Slavery, so far I rested in the hope and belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. *For that reason it had been a minor question with me.* I might have been mistaken; but I had believed, and now believe, that the whole public mind—that is, the mind of the great majority—had rested in that belief up to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But upon that event, I became convinced that either I had been resting in a delusion, or the institution was being placed on a new basis—a basis for *making it perpetual, national and universal.* Subsequent events have greatly confirmed me in that belief. I believe that bill to be the beginning of a conspiracy for that purpose. So believing, *I have since then considered that question a paramount one.* So believing, I thought the public mind will never rest till the power of Congress to restrict the spread of it shall again be acknowledged and exercised on the one hand, or on the other, all resistance be entirely crushed out. I have expressed that opinion, and I entertain it to-night.

And now, as to the Judge's inference, that because I wish to see Slavery placed in the course of ultimate extinction—placed where our fathers originally placed it—I wish to annihilate the State Legislatures—to force cotton to grow upon the tops of the Green Mountains—to freeze ice in Florida—to cut lumber on the broad Illinois prairies—that I am in favor of all these ridiculous and impossible things.

It seems to me it is a complete answer to all this to ask, if, when Congress did have the fashion of restricting Slavery from free territory—when Courts did have the fashion of deciding that taking a slave into a free country made him free—I say it is a sufficient answer to ask, if *any of this ridiculous nonsense about consolidation and uniformity did actually follow?* Who heard of any such thing, because of the Ordinance of '87? because of the Missouri Restriction? because of the numerous Court decisions of that character?

THE CAUSES AND CURE OF SLAVERY AGITATION.

In complaining of what I said in my speech at Springfield, in which he says I accepted my nomination for the Senatorship, (where, by the way, he is at fault, for if he will examine it, he will find no acceptance in it,) he again quotes that portion in which I said that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Let me say a word in regard to that matter.

He tries to persuade us that there must be a variety in the different institutions of the States of the Union; that that variety necessarily proceeds from the variety of soil, climate, of the face of the country, and the difference in the natural features of the States. *I agree to all that.* Have these very matters ever produced any difficulty amongst us? Not at all. Have we ever had any quarrel over the fact that they have laws in Louisiana designed to regulate the commerce that springs from the production of sugar? Or because we have a different class relative to the production of flour in this State? Have they produced any differences? Not at all. They are the very cements of this Union. They don't make the house a house divided against itself. They are the props that hold up the house and sustain the Union.

But has it been so with this element of Slavery. *Have we not always had quarrels and difficulties over it?* And when will we cease to have quarrels over it? Like causes produce like effects. It is worth while to observe that we have generally had comparative peace upon the Slavery question, and *that there has been no cause for alarm until it was excited by the effort to spread it into new territory. Whenever it has been limited to its present bounds, and there has been no efforts to spread it, there has been peace. All the trouble and convulsion has proceeded from effort to spread it over more territory.* It was thus at the date of the Missouri Compromise. It was so again with the annexation of Texas; so with the territory acquired by the Mexican war, and it is so now. Whenever there has been an effort to spread it there has been agitation and resistance. Now, I appeal to this audience (very few of whom are my political friends,) as national men, *whether we have reason to expect that the agitation in regard to this subject will cease while the causes that tend to reproduce agitation are actively at work?* Will not the same cause that produced agitation in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise was formed—that which produced the agitation upon the annexation of Texas, and at other times—work out the same results always? Do you think that the nature of man will be changed—that the same causes that produced agitation at one time will not have the same effect at another?

This has been the result so far as my observation of the Slavery question and my reading in history extends. What right have we, then, to hope that the trouble will cease—that the agitation will come to an end—*until it shall either be placed back where it originally stood, and where the fathers originally placed it, or, on the other hand, until it shall entirely master all opposition?* This is the view I entertain, and this is the reason why I entertained it, as Judge DOUGLAS has read from my Springfield speech.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE EQUALITY OF NEGROES AND WHITES.

From Lincoln's Speech, Sept. 18, 1858.

While I was at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know *whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people.* While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that *I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races*—that *I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people*; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I *as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.* I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. *So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes.* I will add to this that I have never seen, to my knowledge, a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance, and that I heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness—and that is the case of Judge DOUGLAS' old friend Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. I will also add to the remarks I have made (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject,) that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it; but as Judge DOUGLAS and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, *I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this State, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes.* I will add one further word, which is this: that I do not understand that there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made except in the State Legislature—not in the Congress of the United States—and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, and as Judge DOUGLAS seems to be in constant horror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, propose as the best means to prevent it that *the Judge be kept at home* and placed in the State Legislature to fight the measure. I do not propose dwelling longer at this time on this subject.

FURTHER STATEMENTS CONCERNING NEGRO EQUALITY.

Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at any greater length, but this is the true complexion of all I have ever said in regard to the institution of Slavery and the black race. This is the whole of it, and anything that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the negro, is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I *have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and the black races.* There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge DOUGLAS, *am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position.* I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I hold that he is as much entitled to these as the white man. I agree with Judge DOUGLAS he is not my equal in many respects—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment. But in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, *he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man.*

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF NEGRO EQUALITY.

My declarations upon this subject of negro Slavery may be misrepresented, but cannot be misunderstood. I have said that I do not understand the Declaration to mean that all men were created equal *in all respects.* They are not our equal in color; but I suppose that it does mean to declare that all men are equal in some respects; they are equal in their right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Certainly the negro is not our equal in color—perhaps not in many other respects; still, in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned, he is the equal of every other man, white or black. *In pointing out that more has been given you, you cannot be justified in taking away the little which has been given him. All I ask for the negro is that if you do not like him, let him alone. If God gave him but little, that little let him enjoy.*

When our Government was established, we had the institution of Slavery among us. We were in a certain sense compelled to tolerate its existence. It was a sort of necessity. We had gone through our struggle and secured our own independence. The framers of the Constitution found the institution of Slavery amongst their other institutions at the time. They found that by an effort to eradicate it, they might lose much of what they had already gained. They were obliged to bow to the necessity. They gave power to Congress to abolish the Slave-trade at the end of twenty years. They also prohibited it in the Territories where it did not exist. They did what they could and yielded to the necessity for the rest. I also yield to all which follows from that necessity. What I would most desire would be the separation of the white and black races.

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON SLAVERY AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

Before proceeding, let me say I think I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If Slavery did not now exist among them, they would not introduce it. If it did now exist amongst us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold Slavery under any circumstances, and others who would gladly introduce Slavery anew, if it were out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top Abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel slave-masters.

When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of Slavery than we, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. *I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do as to the existing institution.* My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me that, whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would all perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in Slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to me to denounce people upon. What next? *Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, it is well known that those of the great mass of the white people will not.* Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill-founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for their tardiness in this I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South.

When they remind us of their constitutional rights, *I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly*; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into Slavery, than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one.

But all this, to my judgment, furnishes no more excuse for permitting Slavery to go into our own free territory than it would for reviving the African Slave-trade by law. The law which forbids the bringing of slaves *from* Africa, and that which has so long forbid the taking of them *to* Nebraska, can hardly be distinguished on any moral principle; and the repeal of the former could find quite as plausible excuses as that of the latter.

PERSONAL.

—We may soon look for the return of Mr. Rarey. Just at the present time he is imparting his knowledge of the horse to classes of twenty-five pupils each at Aldershott, and so great has been his success that horses operated upon have been put into the ranks at the end of three days. Mr. Rarey expects to leave England about the middle of November.

—Late advices from Paris speak of a studio opened by Coleman & Boughton, of this City, which is the favorite resort of many of the heaviest and most constant patrons of art. A Russian nobleman, named Giomiahntherski, has ordered from Coleman four large landscapes, the price for each of which will exceed $1,000.

—Miss Gove's Radish-boy, which is said to be a portrait of a son of a Governor in an Eastern State, is now on exhibition at the Crayon Gallery, and richly merits the attention paid it. Miss Gove has recently finished a portrait of Rev. Dr. Cummings, which is not only a correct picture, but a very fine painting.

—Dr. Lyman Beecher, who cast his first vote for Washington, was taken by his son, on Tuesday, to the polls that he might cast his last vote for Lincoln. As the venerable man, with flowing and silvery locks, entered the room the crowd parted right and left, and silently made way for him.

—"Old Joe Sweeney," the original banjoist, died at the paternal mansion in Appomatox Co. (Va.), on the 27th ult., aged 45 years. He had played his favorite instrument in nearly every State of the Union, and in many of the countries of Europe.

—Among the names of the passengers who arrived by the *Adriatic*, we notice Col. Pickens, ex-United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and lady, Right Rev. Bishop Kip and son, Rev. Dr. Adams and family, and Mrs. Secretary Marcy and family.

—Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, who suffered at Newport several weeks last Summer from an attack of typhus fever, has so far recovered his strength that he rides out daily. At present he is at his home in Charleston, S. C.

—Mr. Joseph Proctor, one of our American tragedians, has completed a most successful engagement in Bolton, and proceeds to Preston, previous to his return to London, where he is engaged to play at one of the theatres.

—Col. F. W. Lander, second of Mr. Potter in the duel which he did not have with Mr. Pryor, was married at San Francisco on the 13th ult., to Miss Jean Margaret Davenport. Rev. T. Starr King performed the ceremony.

—The law must be the element of Count Johannes. Considering himself aggrieved by an account of the Prince's Ball, which appeared in the Boston *Atlas and Bee*, he has instituted a suit for libel against that paper.

—Lieut. Maury is soon to visit England to arrange for the publication there of an important work on which he has long been engaged: *The Meteorology of the Ocean.*

—Three free men of color were arrested in New-Orleans, a few days since, charged with having come into the State on the steamboat *Isaac Newton.*

—Rev. H. G. Guinness arrived in Boston by the *Europa*, as was expected.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-YORK.

How the Reception is Regarded by the English Spectators.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

The Prince of Wales has entered New-York. These few words tell of such an ovation as has seldom been offered to any monarch in ancient or modern times. It was not a reception; it was the grand impressive welcome of a mighty people. It was such a mingling of fervent, intense enthusiasm, of perfect good order, of warmth and yet kind respect, that I am fairly at a loss how to convey in words to English readers any adequate idea of this most memorable event. I have had rather a considerable experience of Royal progresses both at home and abroad, and until yesterday's demonstration believed that there could be very little that was new in such displays. In the welcome to New-York, however, I found that I had much to learn. There was no pomp or pageantry attempted of any kind, no grand liveries or gilded coaches. There was a military procession, but that was only an item in the great feature of the day which was the welcome of the people. It was such a welcome as only a whole people and a free people could ever give, and in the details of its enthusiasm and its good order there was much, strange as it may seem, that made such a reception possible only in New-York. In Paris it would have been a Governmental affair of soldiers and *gendarmes*; in London it would have been a mob with an immense police force to control it. Here it was simply the people turning out in hundreds of thousands. A huge sea of decorous, but most enthusiastic spectators, who even at the spots where they were the densest were yet so quiet, so impressive in their majesty of good order, that at no one place did they seem to have a single element in common with what we call a mob. It seemed more a gigantic meeting of the citizens of New-York, convened for some great and solemn rejoicing along the whole length of the city, than the mere chance mustering of its busy, restless and excitable population. It was such a grand display of popular enthusiasm, there was such a dignity in the calm reliance felt by everyone in the preservation of order, such a perfect warmth and geniality of kindness evinced from highest to lowest towards the young visitor, as made the whole demonstration, perhaps, one of the most remarkable of its kind that has ever taken place. Quiet and demure as are the English people, there are yet few Englishmen who can realize the fact of the whole inhabitants of an immense city turning out to witness a spectacle and give a cordial welcome, intrusted at the same time with the duty of keeping order among themselves. Yet this was actually the case at New-York; and along three miles of road, thronged with half a million or more of spectators, there were not fifty policemen, and even these were only stationed at intersecting streets to stop carts and vehicles from entering in the line of route. Yet description does not easily convey the idea of such a multitude—the strict, the rigid good order and good humor that prevailed. This, too, was not for an hour, or only while the Prince was passing. It was the unvarying demeanor of the whole concourse from ten in the day till past six at night.

With these few remarks to serve as the text of my narrative, I must turn aside for an instant to notice the progress through Baltimore and Philadelphia. At the former city only a halt of one night was made, but it was sufficiently long to give fresh proofs, if proofs were needed, of the extraordinary warmth and cordiality with which the Prince has been welcomed all through the United States. With the exception of the rudeness at the visit to the Capitol at Richmond, there has been no place at which his reception has not been enthusiastic. At Detroit and at St. Louis it was rather coarsely demonstrated by the crowd, it is true. But, even when most intrusive, it was, after all, kindly meant, and intended in its rough way to do honor to the occasion. At Baltimore (which not a year ago was the most riotous and disorderly city in the Union) the quiet good order of the crowd and their cheering tokens of respect and welcome were beyond all expectation, and certainly must have given the Prince a most favorable impression of the people of that fine city. On the following morning (the 8th) the journey was resumed to Philadelphia, the second city in the Union, both for size and importance. Unusual crowding might have been expected here, for the Royal party arrived on the day of election—the very crisis of the long and fierce struggle between the Republicans and Democrats. There was a great crowd, it is true, just as there was in New-York yesterday, but one very similar to it in its orderly, decorous enthusiasm. Next day he rode and drove about the splendid city, went to the races and the public buildings, receiving everywhere he passed the most respectful recognition and cheers. Yet there was no mobbing, and not even at the door of his hotel, —where there was a very large crowd awaiting his return—did word, look, or gesture escape which was not of such kind respect as would have gladdened an Englishman to witness. In the evening the Royal party went to the Opera, to a grand performance of "Martha," given in their honor in a theatre which, for size and magnificence, is equal to the best in Europe. The whole of the audience —*the crème de la crème* of Philadelphia society—rose *en masse* as the Prince entered, and rose again and remained standing while the "National Anthem" was sung. A little inquisitiveness on the part of the opera glasses would have been excusable, but with perfect good taste, nothing of this kind was attempted. The whole theatre rose again as the Prince quitted the building, but this time their fervency was not to be restrained, and the house rung again and again with cheers and clapping hands, and fluttered all over with waving handkerchiefs.

Yesterday morning the royal progress recommenced afresh. The route taken to this City was by ferry to Camden, from Camden to Amboy by rail, and thence in the *Harriet Lane* to the landing-place here at the Battery on the extreme lower end of the Broadway. The public of New-York had been so schooled and abused by all their journals as to the necessity for a quiet, yet kindly welcome, that one would almost have thought, from the tone of the articles, that the populace of this great City were a mere horde of untutored miscreants—people to whom it was necessary to point out the most ordinary rules of civilized intercourse. In fact, throughout the whole course of this tour, with few exceptions, the New-York journals have never ceased to heap dirt upon the manners and customs of their own countrymen. A little crowding at the country towns, the mere harmless curiosity of villagers, *en route*, has been transformed in the columns of certain newspapers into studied outrages, and visited, in the columns of the New-York *Herald* particularly, with such a downpour of maudlin "Billingsgate," as if any sensible American ever minded how that journal raved, must have made the poor country people regret the hour they ever saw His Royal Highness at all. In the same style the New-Yorkers were lectured and denounced *en avance*, and there was a constant succession of coarse articles, in which the people of this great City—the people who received the Prince yesterday with a grand dignity, such as I never expected to see in any concourse of citizens in the world—were held up daily as little better than a horde of savages. How these insulting diatribes were borne goodness only knows; they were enough to make the very name of his Royal Highness odious to all sensitive Americans; in fact, so strong were some animadversions that I know they gave rise to much uneasiness both among English and Americans, who in their mind's eye pictured an open barouche with the Prince in it tossed like a little boat upon the surges of a violent, irrepressible, rough, half-drunken mob, all trying to shake hands with him and clamber into the carriage at once. And all these things were written of the people of New-York who gave the Prince such a reception yesterday! Can the Americans wonder at their being so misunderstood abroad when thus libeled to their very teeth by the second journal for influence and importance in the United States?

The Prince embarked on board the *Harriet Lane* at Amboy, where there were great crowds and great enthusiasm, of course. Gen. SCOTT received him on the part of the military of New-York, and Mr. PETER COOPER, as representing the Committee of citizens who gave the ball this evening at the New-York Opera-house. There were a few presentations of other gentlemen, and, these over, the whole party sat down to a superb collation. There was not much in the way of scenery on the run down to the "Empire City." The land is low and monotonous, though fertile and heavy with crops of corn. It was near 2 o'clock before New-York came in view, presenting, as always happens on these great occasions, its most unfavorable side towards the approaching visitor. It seemed a long, low, interminable mass of red brick houses, with hosts of shipping on the water; making up with their tall spars for the want of spires over the dusky wilderness beyond. Boats laden to the very edge of the water were skimming to and fro in the distance, like flights of summer flies, and wall-sided steamers, with their tiers of decks crowded at every spot, went striding about with a great splash like horses bathing. There were ringing of bells, of course, and remorseless blowings of whistles; but, on the whole, the aquatic portion of the enthusiasm was not much, especially when compared with the marvelous reception given to the *Great Eastern* only a few months back. In fact, all the interest was concentrated on the shore and the procession up the Broadway, and, though there was no lack of animation in the harbor, it seems now to have been a mere nothing after the reception in the city.

As the Royal steamer came in view the guns from the batteries pealed forth their Royal salutes with slow, dignified regularity, shrouding the town in huge masses of white smoke that drifted over city in a thin veil of cloud, like the mist of a Winter's morn. Gradually objects grew more and more distinct; the Battery was seen, a glittering mass of regiments, the walls, the windows, the roofs of the houses along shore; the masts and yards of all the vessels in the harbor; the quays and wharfs, the trees, and every spot or post from which a glimpse could be obtained was one dense sulry-looking mass of human beings, all seemingly in motion, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, cheering and clapping their hands. All the air seemed filled with a hoarse undulating roar, as from the waves of an angry sea. The landing-place was at Castle Garden, the spot where emigrants are received and housed by the State of New-York on the first days of their arrival. Its general appearance is like neither garden nor castle, but it was a convenient spot, and close to where the troops were drawn up for inspection by His Royal Highness on the Battery, where the landing is nominally supposed to have taken place, for it was there that the ceremony of the day began. All around the buildings called Castle Garden had been put into perfect order, and flags of England and America were intertwined everywhere. Mr. Mayor WOOD, with the Aldermen of the City, were in attendance here, and as the Prince landed his Worship advanced, and, addressing the Prince, said, "Your Royal Highness, as Chief Magistrate of this City, I welcome you here. In this welcome I represent the entire population, without exception." The Prince bowed, and said, "it affords me sincere pleasure to accept your hospitality, which, I have no doubt, will be worthy of the great City of New-York. Here the *alias* of Baron RENFREW was entirely dropped, as indeed it has been now for some days past—all invitations to *fêtes* and public notices of reception being given in the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The members of the Corporation and Gen. SANDFORD, commanding the Militia of New-York, having been presented to the Prince, the royal party proceeded at once to the office of the Emigration Commissioners. Here the Prince changed his walking dress for the uniform of Colonel. The Duke of Newcastle wore his uniform of Lord-Lieutenant, Gen. BRUCE, Col. GREY, and Maj. TEESDALE also assumed their full uniforms and orders. The horses which each of the rode during the Canadian tour had, with delicate thoughtfulness, been purchased for their use on this occasion, and, mounted on these, and accompanied by the principal American officers, the party issued from Castle Garden towards the Battery. A long, deep, tremendous, sustained cheer greeted the Prince, whose appearance astonished every every one. Slight and almost boyish in his appearance in morning dress, in uniform and on horseback he looks a young nobleman, of whom, apart from his exalted position, any Englishmen might be proud to see acknowledged as a representative of his nation. He sits a horse as only young Englishmen can, and receives his homage of welcome with the easy grace of one to the manor born. Certainly, as he cantered down to the Battery, his horse rearing and prancing with timidity at the tumult of cheers around, he looked even worthy of the great welcome that awaited him, and more than this it would be difficult to say. In the Battery were drawn up in successive lines five brigades of the New-York Militia—mustering in all some 6,000 or 7,000 men. Taken as a type of the Volunteers of this country, they certainly were splendid specimens. In the Third-Brigade were the Seventh-Regiment, the pride and admiration of New-York. They are undoubtedly, a most perfect body of soldiers, equal in all the minute technicalities of discipline to our very best line regiments. I must own, however, I cannot share in the feeling here which awards all praise to the Seventh-Regiment, and I cannot pay the Militia of New-York a higher compliment than to say that, to my unprejudiced eyes, there were several other regiments there almost, if not quite, as good as the famous Seventh. The Fourth-Brigade, to use Lord John RUSSELL's simile, was "conspicuous for the absence' of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Col. CORCORAN and his officers and men refused to turn out to welcome the Prince. No national slight is implied here. The Sixty-ninth Regiment is almost entirely composed of Orangemen, many of whom do not blush to avow their sympathy even with the Kingston fanatics. They refused, therefore, to parade, and with this last impotent display of wrath from a disappointed turbulent faction let us hope we have done with the subject. The insult, however, will not be passed over so lightly in New-York. Col. CORCORAN will, it is said, be tried by court-martial and dismissed for refusing to obey orders, and the whole Regiment itself may probably be disbanded, for the feeling is strong against it. The inspection of the Militia merely consisted of riding slowly along the front of each corps. Every Regiment drooped colors and presented arms as the Prince approached them, surveying with open admiration the handsome uniforms, the erect, steady military aspect of every company, regiment, and brigade on the ground. As a Volunteer Militia they certainly formed a body of men of whom any nation might feel proud. Our own Volunteers will arrive at the same perfection in time, but they are yet too young to fairly bear comparison with these picked corps of New-York. Let our regiments, however, look to it in time, for when next his Royal Highness sees them reviewed he will judge of them by the high standard he has seen here. The inspection took a very long time, almost too long for the patience of the multitudes in Broadway, who had been waiting and waiting for long, weary hours. From 10 o'clock in the morning the immense concourse had been slowly collecting. Before 12 o'clock all were in their places, and here it was past 4 o'clock and no Prince in sight. At last the long inspection terminated, and a carriage drawn by six coal-black horses, came into the Battery for the Prince, with a train of other vehicles for the rest of the suite. The open barouche for his Royal Highness was plain, but excessively handsome. It had been built expressly for the occasion, and cost the City more than a thousand dollars. The Prince sat with Mayor WOOD on his right, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS facing. Amid the most tumultuous cheers the carriage went in from the Battery towards the inclosure called the City Hall Park—a park not by any means as large as the recent inclosure at Camberwell which has been honored with that title. Here the visitors caught a full view of Broadway, and it was one of the grandest and most impressive sights which his Royal Highness is ever likely to witness. Broadway, I must say now, is not the Elysium of thoroughfares which Americans suppose it would be. In ten or twenty years hence it will certainly be the finest street in the world. Now it is too unequal. Here is a row of colassal marble palaces, six or seven stories high, and next a small hiatus of ordinary shops, built when New-York was in its nonage. Next comes a grand series of buildings carved in solid stone, with shops as large and extensive as small towns, and employing almost a population of assistants. To these succeed cast-iron stores, with richly decorated fronts, tinted to resemble bronze, and then again white marble and granite, Bath stone and brick—a wild bizarre street, a pattern book of shops and palaces such as one sees no where else in the world, such as could only arise in a fast-growing young empire like America. From the City Park, however, none of the inequalities were seen. It only seemed one long vista of lofty palaces, thronged from base to summit with thousands of people. Both sides of thr way for miles were lined with a dense mass, which seemed to vibrate slowly in its massive undulations backwards and forwards in constant heavy waves. Balconies, windows, roofs, story over story to the lofty house-tops, were white with eager faces. Every tree along the road clustered with people,—every railing; every post, even the distant chimney-stacks were occupied. It was one vast concourse of citizens, such as few people have ever seen assembled together, such as is not likely to be seen again in our time. When the Prince entered this great avenue of human beings a long deep cheer went up, such as could only be given by hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic people. It seemed less a cheer than a prolonged outburst of welcome—the welcome and greeting of an empire.

It is impossible to describe the route from this point. The impression left was grand, but vague and undefinable, as that of the ocean in a storm. Flags and banners were across the road, but they seemed as solid as masonry compared with the endless flutter of handkerchiefs—a flutter that seemed to make the whole avenue glimmer and flicker—that rippled ont over the fronts of massive distant buildings like flakes of snow that formed a perfect fringe above the huge black crowd of heads. Hats went into the air, and hankerchiefs too, at last, and there were cries of "God save the Queen!" with "You're welcome to New-York!" and cheers and shoutings, even gestures of kindly feeling and delight, such as carried even the coldest away with the headlong torrent of enthusiasm. In vain you sought to catch a glimpse of anything definite—the vague immensity of the whole impressed you too much. There seemed to be no details such as usually belong to a vast assemblage of people of all ranks,—no quiet here, and outbursts of vociferation at another spot. It was one continued unanimous welcome that can neither be told nor forgotten. At one church—the mother church, as it is called—the chimes were ringing prettily "God save the Queen." Yet from that edifice some eighty years ago DR. IRVING (in later times Bishop of Nova Scotia) was expelled for reading prayers for GEORGE III., after the Declaration of Independence. Here it was now chiming the national anthem, and all New-York m

criminal box, he uttered threats of vengeance upon the officer who testified against him, which he accompanied with violent gestures and oaths.

Edward Carter, a respectably dressed and gentlemanly-appearing prisoner, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was next placed at the bar, and pleaded guilty.

The circumstances of the case, as stated to the Court by Mr. Louis L. Whitehouse, the complainant, were, that the prisoner came to his store, and bargained to deposit with the witness certain goods which he expected to receive soon. He also produced a check drawn on the "Massachusetts Bank" for $100, and signed James Adams, which he deposited with the witness as security for the payment of $30, of which he obtained a loan. Upon presentation, the check proved to be worthless, and the complaint was made.

The prisoner addressed the Court in substance as follows: I am an old man of nearly 63 years. I have done business largely in this City, but am probably nearly or quite forgotten here now. I was overwhelmed in the crisis of 1857, and since that time have been unsuccessful. I have no family. My wife and children are dead. When I borrowed this money, I supposed it could be paid without resort to the check. I belong in Massachusetts, and found myself here without money. I drew the check, knowing that it would be honored, but intending to pay the money borrowed upon it. I intend now to pay it, and shall so soon as I am able, after my release. I never was in a criminal court before, and hope I never may be again.

When asked by the Court why he had signed the check "James Adams," he said that is my real name; but when I was arrested I gave a false name, lest some of those who knew me formerly should hear of my disgrace.

The Court accepted his plea, and in consequence of his appearance and his advanced age, suspended judgment, and he was discharged.

William B. Gress, 19 years of age, was next brought to the bar, charged with burglary. He pleaded guilty in the third degree, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Thomas Hartman and Henry Schmidt, charged with burglary, stated that their counsel was absent, and the trial was postponed till to-day.

Robert Stringer and David A. Tully pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and were remanded till Friday for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

For Burglary.—Thomas Burdett, John Hartman, Henry Schmidt and Bahr Jacobowsky.

For Grand Larceny.—William Stevens, Margaret Watkins, Daniel Caton, Charles Livingston, William Roberts, *alias* Cooke, (second offence.)

For Assault and Battery.—Mary McBride, George H. Vogt, Hamilton Moore.

For Mayhem.—Robert S. Gray and John Gray.

Foreign Administrators.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

James C. Gulick vs. *Ellen P. Gulick and Frances M. Gulick and infant, by her guardian, &c.*—The facts in this case, as set forth by the plaintiff, are as follows: In the years 1851 and 1852, John C. Gulick and Richard M. Gulick were residents of the State of California; while so residing John became indebted to Richard in the sum of $2,300, for money loaned; and after such loan, and in April, 1852, Richard died intestate at California, leaving personal property there; after the death of Richard, John possessed himself of the property left by Richard, to the amount of $2,000; in 1855 John died at Honolulu, leaving the defendants, Ellen P. Gulick (his widow) and Ellen P., (who was sued by the name of Millicent P.,) his only child; the defendant Ellen P., was appointed administratrix of the estate of John, in California; she and her daughter, Frances M., at some place beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, took possession of John's property to the extent of from $15,000 to $20,000, and Ellen P. has brought the property so taken into this State, and has the same here, and that Frances M., her daughter, claims some interest therein.

The complaint also shows that the plaintiff, in November, 1857, was appointed the administrator of Richard M. Gulick, deceased, by Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, Surrogate of the County of New York, and then demands that the defendants account to the plaintiff, and that he be paid the indebtedness of John to plaintiff's intestate, and for the property of plaintiff's intestate, which John took after his death.

Both of the defendants demurred to the complaint on the following grounds:

First.—That the Court has no jurisdiction of the subject of this action.

Second.—That the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue.

Third.—That there is a defect of parties plaintiff.

Fourth.—That there is a defect of parties defendants.

Fifth.—That several causes of action have been improperly united in the said complaint.

Sixth.—That the new complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the defendant.

The argument on the demurrer was heard at Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, who overruled the demurrer, giving judgment for the plaintiff thereon in the following opinion:

SUTHERLAND, J.—On the facts stated in the complaint, I think the defendant Ellen P. Gulick is *primâ facie* liable for the amount which the plaintiff, as administrator, &c., claims to recover to the extent of the personal property of John C. Gulick, deceased, brought by her into this State, and in her possession here; and on the facts stated in the complaint, I think the defendant, Mellicent F. Gulick, was properly made a party under sec. 122 of the Code.

The defendant Ellen P. Gulick is not liable as a foreign administratrix in this action, but she is *primâ facie* liable, on the ground that she has property in her possession within the jurisdiction of this Court, which ought to go to discharge the claim of the plaintiff as administrator, &c., of Richard M. Gulick, deceased.

The action may not result in any conflict of jurisdiction between the Courts or authorities of this State and those of California, where it is alleged the defendant, Ellen P. Gulick, was appointed to administer on the estate of John C. Gulick, deceased.

Perhaps there was no other claim against John C. Gulick's estate than the plaintiff's, or the claim she seeks to recover.

At all events, if in due course of administration, according to the laws of California, the assets which Ellen P. Gulick has in her possession in this State will be exhausted by other claims against the estate of John C. Gulick having a preference, or, if the amount which the plaintiff is entitled *primâ facie* to recover, will be reduced by other claims against John C. Gulick's estate equally entitled to payment, it is for the defendants to set up and prove these facts.

That the complaint contains *primâ facie* a good cause of action against both defendants, I think, follows from the cases Campbell *vs.* Tousley, 7 Cowen R, 64, and McNamara *vs.* Dwyer, 7 Paige, 239, and the section of the Code before cited.

The plaintiff must have judgment on the demurrer with costs, with liberty to the defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

From that judgment the defendants appealed to the general term of the Court, contending for the same points set forth in the demurrers. The argument was now heard on appeal, and decision reserved.

H. D. Van Orden and Geo. Edmonds for plaintiff; Nelson Smith and L. J. Goodall for defendants.

Quarrels Among the Tenants of Washington Market.

Doherty vs. *Williams.*—In July, 1859, the parties to this action both claim to be legal tenants of Washington Market—each claiming a permit to occupy the same stand. A quarrel ensued, and Doherty some way interfering with the receipts of the stand in question, he was assaulted and knocked down by Williams.

This action for damages is the consequence, which was now tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $52. It appeared on the trial that Doherty was the authorized tenant at the time of the assault; but as the Court of Sessions had charge of the *criminal* offense involved in the assault, the Court instructed the jury that they could render a verdict only for the extent of the injuries absolutely suffered by the plaintiff. As these did not appear great, the verdict was but sufficient to carry costs.

Important Opinion Touching Actions of Arrest.

Varona vs. *Carbonall & Glassen.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest made before Judge DALY, at Special Term of the Common Pleas. The following opinion in the case explains the facts involved:

DALY, J.—Where a draft is accepted upon the promise of the drawer to remit funds to meet it, and he fails to remit the funds, an action against him may be maintained by the acceptor, if the latter has, in consequence, become liable upon the draft to other parties. It is not essential to the right of action in such a case that he should have paid the draft; it is enough that he is liable to pay it to another than the drawer. Port *vs.* Jackson, 17 J. R., 239, 245; Thomas *vs.* Allen, 1 Hill, 145; Churchill *vs.* Hunt, 3 Denio, 321; Holmes *vs.* Rhodes, 1 Bos. & Pul., 636; Hodges *vs.* Bell, 7 T. R., 93.

In the ordinary contract to indemnify and save harmless, actual loss or damage must be shown to recover upon the contract—Gilbert *vs.* Winan, 1 Comst., 550. It may be regarded as an agreement to repair a loss, and unless the engagement is to indemnify against liability—Rockefeller *vs.* Donnelly, 8 Corv., 623—it must appear that the party indemnified has been put to actual loss or damage. But the undertaking in the case was a very different one. The defendant promised the plaintiff, that if he would accept the draft, the defendants would remit to the plaintiff, before the draft matured, the money wherewith to pay it. The acceptance of the draft by the plaintiff was a good consideration for the defendants' promise. The defendants did not remit the funds as was promised, and it is for the breach of this agreement that the action lies. The case of Port *vs.* Jackson, 17 Johns, 245, is directly in point. There an action was brought by a lessee, against the assignee of the lease, to recover certain ground-rent due by the terms of the original demise which the assignee had neglected to pay. It was objected then, that until the plaintiff had paid the rent he could maintain no action; but the objection was overruled, the Court holding that the assignee, having covenanted to pay the rent, and the day being past and the rent left unpaid, the covenant was broken; that the action was therefore maintainable, and that the measure of damages was the amount of rent remaining unpaid. In Holmes *vs.* Rhodes, supra, it was held that nondamnificators could not be pleaded to an action upon a bond of indemnity, where the condition was for the payment of a sum of money by a certain day; and the principle is now settled that, if a bond be conditional for the payment of money at a certain day, though really given by way of indemnity, the debt accrues from the day mentioned in the condition, and does not arrest the damnification. (Toussant *vs.* Martenant, 2 Tome 100, Hartin *vs.* Court id. 640; Hodgson *vs.* Bell, 7 id. 97. Note to Cutler *vs.* Southern, 1 Sound 11.) The right of action for the work of this contract was therefore complete; and as the affidavit is to the effect that the defendant, Carbonall, fraudulently induced the plaintiff to accept the draft, not intending to remit the funds, but dishonestly designing to obtain the plaintiff's acceptance, and make use of it, a sufficient ground was shown to justify his arrest in the action upon the contract. The motion to discharge from arrest must therefore be denied.

The Street Preacher's Case.

HE DON'T SUCCEED.

Edward Falconer vs. *The Police Department.*—This was an action in the Marine Court against the Police Department for a false imprisonment, the plaintiff having been arrested and held in custody for preaching temperance, &c., in the public streets and parks, on the Sabbath.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

Examiners of Applicants for Admission to Practice.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have appointed J. W. Edmonds, E. C. Benedict and Mr. S. Bidwell as Examiners to examine applicants for admission and practice as counselors, &c.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Schaffner* vs. *Schneller.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R.	64
10,000	do.	87⅛	205	do.	63⅛
5 000	Virginia St. 6s..	92	300	do.	s30 63⅛
8,000	do.	91¼	50	do.	s60 63⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	94	100	do.	s10 63⅛
6,000	Missouri St. 6s..	74	200	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	41
5,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. Ex	99⅛	50	do.	s30 41¾
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	81⅛	100	do.	b30 42⅛
5,000	do.	81	50	do.	b30 42
500	E. R. 6th m. bs..	71	150	do.	s30 40⅜
6,000	E. R. Con. bs. '71	60	100	do.	b10 41
4,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. sk. fd. con. bs.	96½	5	Cleve., Col & Cin R	94
2.000	Mich. & o. 2d m. b.	59	12	N. J. Central R.	114
1,000	Mich So sk. fd. b	78	300	M. So. & N. I. P.	b30 18
5 000	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	95	400	do.	17⅜
9,000	L. E. & W. 1 m. b	75	270	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	73
1,000	L. E. & W. 2 m. b	46	450	do.	72⅜
200	N. Y. Central R..	84	300	do.	b60 73½
300	do.	83⅞	300	do.	s30 72⅜
500	do.	s10 83⅛	100	do.	b10 73
300	do.	83⅜	50	do.	s30 72⅜
200	do.	s10 83⅜	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11⅜
300	do.	c60 83¼	85	do.	13
200	do.	b15 83⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 70⅛
300	do.	b10 83⅜	600	do.	s60 71
100	do.	b30 84	150	do.	71
100	do.	b60 84¼	200	do.	s60 71⅛
1100	do.	83⅜	300	do.	71⅜
200	do.	83⅜	400	do.	71⅜
70	Canton Co.	17⅜	150	do.	b30 71⅜
100	do.	s30 17⅜	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	35
300	do.	17⅜	700	do.	34⅛
400	Erie Railroad	34⅜	100	do.	b30 34⅜
50	do.	34⅞	50	do.	b30 34⅜
400	do.	s60 34	50	do.	b60 34⅜
100	do.	s10 34⅜	100	do.	b30 34⅜
100	do.	b10 34⅜	100	do.	34⅜
100	do.	b60 35	250	do.	34⅜
100	do.	b30 35⅛	150	do.	s5 34⅛
1225	do.	34⅜	550	do.	34⅛
100	Hudson River R.	59	50	do.	b10 34⅜
50	do.	s30 58⅜	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	64
200	Harlem R.	b30 17⅜	100	do.	b10 61
510	do.	17⅜	150	do.	b30 64¾
700	do.	17⅜	10	do.	65
300	do.	b60 17⅜	10	do.	64¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.	b60 41¾	100	do.	b60 65¼
500	do.	40⅜	50	do.	64⅞
100	do.	40⅜	25	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	83⅛
100	do.	b30 40⅞	50	do.	82⅝
100	Reading Railroad.	42¼	50	do.	s30 82¼
300	do.	42	100	do.	83¼
100	do.	41⅜	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 92½

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87⅜	100	Hudson Riv. R.	58
6,000	Missouri St. 6s..	78	35	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	40
5,000	do.	b60 78¼	100	do.	b60 40⅛
4,000	Kentucky S. 6s..	104	200	do.	39⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	92	100	do.	s60 39¾
3,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs.	96⅜	200	do.	s10 39⅝
4,000	M. So. S. F. Bs..	77⅜	100	Panama Railroad.	122
400	Erie Railroad	31½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	72⅝
100	do.	33⅜	100	do.	s30 73⅛
125	do.	33⅜	25	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅝
150	do.	s30 33⅜	160	do.	71
200	do.	b30 34	100	do.	s30 70⅝
15	do.	33⅛	100	do.	b60 71⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜	50	do.	s30 70⅝
100	do.	s10 83	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	33⅛
800	Harlem Railroad.	17	150	do.	s30 33⅜
50	Harlem R. Pref.	40	100	do.	33⅜
100	Mich Cen. R.	s30 62⅜	230	Chic. & R. I. R.	64⅞
100	do.	s10 62⅜	100	do.	b30 64⅛
100	do.	s15 62⅜	100	do.	64⅛
100	do.	b30 63	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	12⅜
100	Mich. S. & N. I R.	17⅜	50	do.	12⅜
100	do.	17⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The result of the Presidential Election announced this forenoon created no surprise on the Stock Exchange, as the only question previously discussed for a day or two related to the magnitude of the New-York State majority in favor of the candidate whose certain success was foreshadowed by the October elections. The first impression on the market this morning was a feeling of relief that the election was disposed of without any suspense as to the final result, and some orders and a partial inclination among the Brokers to speculate for a rise, appeared on the opening of business on the Street and at the early Board. Taking New-York Central as the standard or "consols" of the Share market, the first report was of firmness, some considerable sales being made at 83⅛@83⅜@84 ₩ cent. But as the demand was freely met, and rather an eagerness shown by one or two parties to meet the demand, the tone of the Share dealings generally weakened as the list was called, and by the hour of adjournment the market was off 1@1⅛ ₩ cent., Central closing 82⅛, and subsequently selling on the Street at 82⅛ ₩ cent. At the Second Board, further orders to buy were filled at 83@83⅛ ₩ cent., and then the price again returned to 82⅛ ₩ cent. The fluctuations in the Western Shares were in something near the same proportion, weaker, if anything, than Central; while Erie and Hudson River showed a comparatively steady confidence. In the State Stocks there was less business than yesterday in Virginias, while stiffer prices were paid for Tennessees and Missouris. The impression obtains, since the arrival of the *Persia*, that the purchases of Virginias, yesterday, were on peremptory order by telegraph from Cape Race, for London account, where both Federal and State securities are in better request, with a considerable inquiry for Virginia Coupon Bonds. The circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, by the present steamer, remarks that:

"During the early part of the week there was but little animation in American Securities, but within the last few days an improved feeling has been manifested. Large purchases have been made of Virginia and Pennsylvania State Stocks, and investments to some extent have been made in New-York Central, Michigan Central and Erie Bonds. In Illinois shares an advance of 2 ₩ cent. has been established, the last price being 19⅛ discount. Erie shares very steady at 39@40. Illinois extended options, 1863, have been done at 6 premium."

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Share market on the Street was dull in tone and weak in prices, with the following comparative quotations:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Central	83⅜	82⅜	Toledo	35½	33⅜
Erie	34⅛	33⅜	Reading	42⅝	41½
R. Island	65¼	64⅜	Ill. Central	74⅛	72⅛
M. Southern	18	17⅛	M. Central	64⅜	62½
M. Guaranteed	42⅜	39½	Galena	73	70⅛

Since the election, the market for Money shapes in favor of a quiet confidence both at Bank and on the Street. The heavy Conservative or Union vote thrown in the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and by the important commercial city of New-Orleans, is not without its practical influence in quieting whatever of serious apprehension may be felt in regard to the angry sentiments of another section of the South. To-day, there is less pressure to negotiate mercantile bills than at the close of last week, and where the signatures and indorsements are strictly first-class, outside buyers came forward at or near the Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. For all paper below prime, the rates are irregular, running from 8 to 12 ₩ cent. and in some cases we hear of fair single-name dry goods bills being done at 15 discount. Exchange scarcely maintains the appearance of firmness noticed on Monday, and we restore our quotation, 108@108¼ on London for first-class Bankers. Money at call to the Stock Brokers continues easy at 6 ₩ cent.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a prominent citizen of St. Louis to his friend and relative in this City, a holder of Missouri State Bonds:

"I have a letter from the State Treasurer to-day. He assures me the interest will be paid on all our State Bonds, and that the mill tax will be ample—that our revenue does not come in until January, consequently he always has to anticipate a little. He says he shall sustain the State credit at any cost, and will announce his readiness in a few days."

We learn through our files by the *Persia* that a general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway has been called, to be held in London, in December next, so as to allow time to secure the attendance of the President and Vice-President from Canada. A report of the London Directors was issued Oct. 26, the object of which was to make known the condition of the Company's finances, as made up from the accounts to the 30th of June. After announcing the impossibility of meeting the interest due Oct. 1 on the second preference bonds, this report says:

"It has already been mentioned in the circular of the 13th of July, that although authority had been given to raise £1,500,000 on bonds or stock of the Company, to pay off liabilities and to increase the rolling stock, and to meet the current wants of the year, the Directors were unable to obtain it on any terms. A memorial was accordingly drawn up and presented by the Directors in Canada to the Executive Government, pointing out the existing condition of the undertaking, and praying for relief. The London Directors had fully expected to have received before now an answer to this application; but the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had so entirely absorbed the time of the various members of the Government that they were unable to take the subject into their serious consideration, and they have now only authorized your Directors to announce that the subject of the Grand Trunk Railway will be brought under the notice of Parliament, and that the Government are about to issue a commission to inquire into its affairs.

The Directors announce an earnest desire that the investigation should be made a thorough one, and propose that one or two gentlemen well versed in railway management, in whom the English subscribers would have confidence, should proceed to Canada, and in conjunction with the proposed Government Commission, and for the purpose of coöperating with it in its important investigation, report to them the result of their observations.

Annexed is an estimate of the Company's liabilities in England:

To loans and bills payable in England	£1,782,668
Bills drawn by the Company from Canada	235,564
Total	£2,018,233
Ex Collateral	353,000
Balance	£1,705,232

The London Directors have at present no exact return of any further floating indebtedness which may exist in Canada for additional rolling stock provided since March, and other expenditures, but have desired such a report to be made.

Since the estimate of the wants of the Company in March last its pecuniary position has been deteriorated by the payment of interest on Bonds and Loans £161,000
Difference in value of assets from fall in prices. 250,000
Totals £411,000

While on the land to be resold, and valued at £120,000, only a small portion, realizing £5,000, has been sold, which will explain the increase in the net requirements of the Company at the present time, as compared with the statement issued in March last.

The following is the last reported

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 27.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct 27.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.
Citizens' Bank	$5,366,765	$5,447,143	$2,444,124	$2,840 877
Canal Bank	2,608,078	2,699,127	1,307,202	1,341,649
Louisiana	3,369,258	3,393 930	1,735,375	1,698 884
Louis'a State	5,153,540	5,205,128	2,002,530	2,002.180
Mec. & Trad	1,477,032	1,434,972	430,527	258,324
Bk. of N. O	1,774,047	1,686.923	579,404	525,489
Southern Bk	654,752	654.300	235,536	291,130
Union Bank	1,563,914	1,478,335	454,716	420,737
Merchants'	567,472	572,727	159,388	135,598
Crescent City	965,757	1,012,606	185,930	221,230
Bk. of Amer	1,013 933	1,022.070	473,438	449.133
Total	24,455.554	21,607,161	10,008,169	$9,988,225
	Decrease $151,607		Increase $19 944	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 27.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.	DEPOSITS. Oct 27	DEPOSITS. Oct. 20.
Citizens' Bank	$2,978,085	$3,018,190	$3,849,643	$3,719,103
Canal Bank	775.675	790,250	1,188,345	927,360
Louisiana	664.624	609 104	2,767,830	2,680,345
Louis'na State	1,556,875	1,588,835	3,949,565	3,999,903
Mec. & Traders	292,065	296,520	719,525	884,911
Bank of N. O	460,450	472,425	991,979	756,366
Southern Bk	204,295	223,075	285,060	307,373
Union Bank	370,450	375,965	1,086 962	1,011,849
Merchants' Bk	379,750	391,036	273 393	294,292
Crescent City	260,300	262,425	282,405	292,566
Bk. of America	210,540	208,815	978,213	988,294
Totals	$8,163,109	$8,296,640	16,272,920	15.556,362
	Decrease $133,531		Increase $716,558	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 27.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 20.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 27.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 20.
Citizens' Bank	$1,404.742	$1,087,523	$255,936	$233,026
Canal Bank	585,594	201,390	86,396	107,731
Louisiana	221,011	155,089	64 206	81,190
Louisiana St	802,917	455,286	35,949	65,849
Mec. & Traders	133,982	166,433	20,599	27,649
Bank of N. O	227,638	219,732	95,659	82,978
Southern Bank	508,906	375,444		
Union Bank	177,981	210,733	112,025	147,43
Merchants' Bk.	28,945	51,209	41,625	36,495
Crescent City	147,463	86.872	18,655	15,067
Bk. of America	2.531	25,551	536	
Total	$3,940.930	$3,037,262	$691,524	$797,406
	Increase $903,668		Decrease $105,882	

The following is the report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,025 18	210,863 05
Shipped South	17,995 00	705,942 10
Total	25,020 18	916,805 13

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,111 05	165,181 09
Shipped South	13,650 10	515,573 12
Total	17 761 15	680,755 01

COTTON MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS—Past Wk.	RECEIPTS—Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Gt. B.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Fr.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—Oth. P. P.
1860-61	129,000	942,000	43,000	5,000	6,000
1859-60	139,000	784,000	50,000	10,000	3,000
1858-9	124,000	684.000	30,000	20,000	9,000
1857-8	44,000	293,000	17,000	6,000	4,000
1856-7	91,000	539,000	12,000	9,000	7,000
1855-6	55,000	536,000	30,000	10,000	5,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.—To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	164,000	40,000	25,000	229,000	517,000
1859-60	229,000	60,000	23,000	312,000	518,000
1858-9	133,000	74,000	21,000	228,000	446,000
1857-8	104,000	25,000	16,000	145,000	194,000
1856-7	62,000	50,000	22,000	134,000	350,000
1855-6	192,000	43,000	39,000	274,000	234,000

The circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS in regard to the crop, remarks:

"The weather continues favorable for picking, and there is less disposition to indulge in the extreme low views occasioned by the recent frost. We regard the circumstances as unchanged. The more forward portion of the second growth having matured before frost, has partly retrieved the previous damage by drouth. The upland crops, however, still show a material deficiency compared with last year, particularly in Georgia and Alabama. In Texas and Louisiana there has been no killing frost, and in the former State the yield will result better than at one time expected. The swamp lands and river bottoms promise well and may even equal last year, while the overflowed lands which produced little then, will this year make full crops. The weather is still an important feature in crop calculations, and much will depend upon the remainder of the picking season. Hitherto it has been excellent on the whole, and the bulk of the upland crop has already been secured in good condition, but proves very deficient in staple. On the rich heavy lands, however, which, as usual, are producing the best crops this year, the yield will be mainly dependent on the weather henceforward for gathering, and it is, therefore, too early to form a reliable estimate."

The following is the Illinois Central Railroad Company's statement for October, 1860:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

17,192.18 acres sold for	$293,620 62
48,839.43 acres sold since Jan. 1 for	$798,901 07
1,237,260.53 acres sold previously for	15,735.837 02
1,286,099.96 acres. Total	$16,534,738 09
Construction Bonds canceled in October	$78,500
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,589,500
Total Bonds canceled	$1,668,000
Cash received for lands in October	$140,457 68
Total since Jan 1	596,123 43
Total cash and Bonds to Oct. 31, 1860	$3,903,551 33

NOTE.—Cash receipts in October applicable to cancellation of Construction Bonds, $78,447 47; applicable to Interest Fund, $45,471 73. Miscellaneous Accounts, $14,574 96.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Earnings in October, 1860	$307,185 79
Earnings in October, 1859	248,902 86
Increase	$58,222 93
Earnings since 1st January, 1860	$2,185,350 26
Corresponding period, 1859	1,673,425 74
Increase	$511,924 52

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a dividend of 10 ₩ cent. out of the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable at their office on the 14th inst., (the election day for a new board.) The statement of the board shows a surplus of $498,532 84, after paying said dividend, and after having paid $128,960 10 for the purchase and cancellation of 1,422 shares of the Company's stock—the amount of over-issue made by the late Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 29,095 bbls. Flour, 398 bbls. Corn Meal, 97,025 bush. Wheat, 7,676 bushels Corn, 1,084 bushels Rye, 14,445 bushels Barley, 1,293 bushels Oats, 209 pkgs. Provisions, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 618 bbls., including 413 bbls. Pots and 205 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request, including adamantine, chiefly at 16c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE.—Sales have been limited to-day, but prices have been sustained. 270 bags Rio brought 14¼c.@14½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo 14¼c.@14¾c., and 100 bags St. Domingo 12¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COPPER.—Refined Ingot has been in demand at prices ranging from 21c.@21½c. ₩ lb., at which holders offer their supplies freely. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations.

COTTON—Has been slightly dealt in, sales having been reported of only 900 bales at the annexed rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	8	8	8¾	8¾
Middling, ₩ lb	11¼	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	13	13¼	13¾

FISH—All kinds have been sparingly sought after at, in the main, former figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been more freely offered to-day, and as the demand has been restricted, especially from shippers, prices have declined. Export movements are still seriously impeded by the difficulty of procuring freight room. Sales to-day, 17,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 65; mainly at $5 52½@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35	@	$5 45
Extra State	5 50	@	5 65
Superfine Western	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@	6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@	6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@	7 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 1,270 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 400 bbls. charged hands. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled to-day. Lots afloat have been quite freely offered, and have not been much sought after; prices of such have declined materially. Lots in store have been in fair request, and have been generally quoted lees depressed. Freight-room is very scarce, and rates for the principal ports of Great Britain have again advanced. Hence, shippers are not disposed to buy freely. The amount of Wheat afloat in the harbor is quite heavy, and in the absence of an active export inquiry, receivers are trying to store their supplies. This movement progresses very slowly, as the number of boats waiting to discharge in the vicinity of the principal stores, is unusually large. Many holders complain of the delay and the consequent losses in demurrage, &c. We have heard of sales of 162,000 bushels, including Canada White at $1 45@$1 47½; White Western at $1 42@$1 55, chiefly at $1 42@$1 49; red and amber Western, in store, at $1 35@$1 37; red Winter Western, afloat, at $1 32½@$1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, afloat and in store, at $1 28@$1 32, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28; Chicago Spring, poor to very choice at $1 19@$1 24½; red State at $1 30@$1 32; white Genessee at $1 45@$1 48; white Southern at $1 56, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales to-day, 122,500 bushels, at 72c.@73c. for sound mixed Western, afloat and in store; 72c.@73c. for round yellow. Rye continues depressed at 72c.@74c., ₩ bushel. Sales 2,500 bush. Barley is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels, including Canada West, fair and very choice, at 80c.@87c.; Canada East, inferior to fair, at 68c.@73c., and State at 68c.@72c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 950 bales North River at 75c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at very full prices. We quote: New, ordinary to very choice at 32c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies to one address Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Daily, Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest Club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Dead Heart.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Physic and Fancy—Unprotected Females.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Rose Elmer—Magic Thumb—Looking for a Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—Siamese Twins—What Is It?—Joseph and his Brethren.

BRYANT & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GALAXY-STREET—No. 205—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE—Mr. De Cordova's Humorous Poem, "Broadway."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The further returns which we are enabled to present this morning are extremely meagre, but not unsatisfactory. They sustain the first tidings of the undoubted election of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin; and while the first wild estimates of majorities are, as was to be expected, seriously modified, there is no question about the overwhelming majority secured by the Republican ticket. Some interest is still felt in the contest at the South, as measuring the relative strength of the ultra and conservative sentiments in that section. Mr. Bell appears likely to have gained Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia, while returns received from Georgia and Arkansas are unexpectedly favorable to him. Mr. Breckinridge is successful in Delaware, North Carolina and Louisiana; while Mr. Douglas prevails in Missouri. We are without reports from the other States.

The Congressional canvass has resulted in a loss to the Republicans of five members, compensated by the gain of one in New-York, and perhaps of another in Delaware. The Administration Democrats have gained eight members; four from the Republicans, and four from the Anti-Lecompton party; and submitted to the loss of one in Delaware. The Western delegations, so far as reported, are as before.

The return of the Gubernatorial vote in this State is very imperfect. The Republican vote on this ticket, so far as heard from, falls below the Presidential count.

The Assembly is also incomplete, but there is enough to demonstrate the Republicans to possess a majority.

The local issues in this City have been decided by the election of Mr. Barnard as Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Ulshoeffer as Justice of the Superior Court, John H. McCunn as City Judge, John T. Hoffman as Recorder, Smith Ely, Jr., and Christian Schwarzwaelder, as Supervisors, and John Keyser as Register.

The news of the triumph of the Republicans has taken no one by surprise, but of course it has given rise to different emotions in the various portions of the Confederacy. South Carolina is naturally the first point to which attention is directed. A telegram from Richmond informs us that private dispatches have been received in that city, to the effect that the Federal office-holders in Charleston immediately resigned their positions when they ascertained the result. In Virginia, where the old Whig element still obtains to a considerable extent, the result is not regarded with any special disfavor,—in fact, our correspondent informs us that there is no more excitement than at any previous Presidential struggle. In Maryland the triumph of Mr. Lincoln appears to be regarded with the greatest equanimity, and with a determination to uphold his Administration so long as he carries out the guarantees of the Constitution. In Washington the opposition to the new order of things appears to have centred in hostility to the Wide-Awakes, whose quarters were yesterday morning invaded by a mob, which destroyed the furniture and otherwise damaged the premises. Everywhere at the North and West the news is received with the usual demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of the victors, and with good-natured acquiescence by the vanquished.

The screw steamship *Vigo*, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Persia* brought papers of *ten* days later date. The screw steamship *Edinburg*, also from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived yesterday. She left the latter port on the 25th ult.

There was a meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening, at which Dr. Osgood read the plan of the *Doomsday Book of the State of New-York*, a work intended to contain a complete record of the family registers of the residents of this State—the volumes of which, as fast as completed, are to become the property of the Society. Valuable additions were made to the Library by donations, and a letter was received from Gen. Bruce, of the Prince of Wales' suite, acknowledging the satisfaction of the royal party on perusal of the resolutions passed with reference to their visit. Hon. Wm. B. Read, of Philadelphia, was announced to deliver the address commemorative of the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Society.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last night, the annual report of last year was disavowed, and after a lively debate, the President and Clerk of the Board were directed to draw a new report, and publish it under the sanction of the Board. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for a hot-air apparatus in Ward School No. 14 in the Twenty-first Ward. A requisition was drawn upon the Comptroller for $100,000. The sum of $1,400 was appropriated to make certain alterations in the Primary Schools Nos. 23 and 24. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the action of the Evening School Committee presented a report recommending the amending of the statute.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration exhibits the following results: Number of arrivals during the week ending Nov. 7, 1,907; received for commutation, $3,518. There was no quorum of the Board.

The Aldermen and Councilmen had no quorum last evening, and adjourned to Monday evening.

Dr. Watson, President of the Academy of Medicine, last night delivered a lecture, on the occasion of the Anniversary Meeting of that institution, at the Hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue. The subject of his discourse was, "The Character of the True Physician." It was greatly applauded, and a copy, on motion of Dr. J. M. Smith, requested for publication.

In the Marine Court yesterday an action brought against the Police Department by the street-preacher, Faulkner, for false imprisonment, resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The November term of the Court of General Sessions was formally opened yesterday by Judge Russell, with a charge to the Grand Jury, after which a variety of cases of minor importance were disposed of.

The Stock market opened, yesterday, after the result of the Presidential election, with some appearance of animation, but soon after gave evidence of weakness in prices, which, on the Share list, closed 1@1½ ₱ cent. lower than on Tuesday afternoon. New-York Central 82½@82¼. In Money and Exchange the rates are steady.

Flour and Wheat were depressed and unsettled. Export movements were checked by a further advance in rates of freight. Corn was active and buoyant. A limited business was transacted in Cotton, Provisions, Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Seeds, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Lime and Cheese. Hay and Hops were in good request. Whisky was brisker, but cheaper. There were 523 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been very moderately supplied for the week past, most of the drovers having arranged to be home during election week. It so happened that fewer animals were wanted, as there was a large surplus on hand from previous over-stocked markets. The total receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered only 3,062 beef cattle, 104 milch cows, 530 veal calves, 8,241 sheep and lambs, and 6,227 live hogs—total, 18,164, against a total the previous week of 30,229. At yesterday's general weekly market, beef cattle advanced 1c ₱ lb., net weight, from the low figures of the local markets, the best animals going at 10c., and the general average of all sales standing at about 8½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. Milch Cows, of the better grades, advanced $3@$5 ₱ head. Veals were a trifle higher, and scarce. Sheep were quite scarce, and 37½c.@50c. ₱ head higher. Live hogs are in brisk demand at ½c.@¾c. higher rates. None left unsold yesterday.

The Republican Administration—Mr. Lincoln's Views on Slavery.

Now that the election is over, we trust the Disunionists of the South will receive no more aid and comfort from the opponents of the Republican Party in the Northern States. It would probably be too much to expect that the organs of the Opposition should at once remedy the injustice they have done the Republicans, in representing them as aiming at the liberation of Southern slaves. But they can have no further interest in concealing from their readers, the real sentiments of the President elect upon the subject of Slavery, and the issues which have been decided by this campaign. They have nothing to gain now, certainly, by misleading the public mind on these points. Like all other citizens, they are interested in the preservation of the public peace and the perpetuity of the Union:—and they ought to take it for granted, except upon the most irresistible evidence to the contrary, that no man whom a constitutional majority of the American people may elect to the Presidency, will ever willingly disturb the one or endanger the other.

There can be no sort of difficulty in ascertaining Mr. Lincoln's opinions concerning Slavery and its relations to our Federal Government,—or in inferring from them what the general tone and character of his Administration will be. Though he has taken small part in public life hitherto, he has had occasion very frequently to declare his sentiments on this subject, and that, too, in a form at once definite and calculated to inspire confidence in his entire sincerity. Indeed, it is impossible for any one to listen to Mr. Lincoln, or to read what he has said or written, without the firmest faith in his sincerity and candor. His speeches carry with them the most conclusive evidence of his honesty and good faith. During all that long debate with Judge Douglas he never, in a single instance, stoops to misconstruction, or to undignified retort, or swerves one hair's-breadth from the most unimpeachable fairness and courtesy. He exposes the sophistries of his opponent with great acuteness and force, and bears down upon his positions with resistless logic. But he never deals in invective; he never dodges or evades any point made against him,—and the whole tone and temper of his speeches is rather that of a judge, solicitous only for the truth, than of a partisan seeking a political victory. We know no public man of the day who evinces the great qualities of fair-mindedness, of mental as well as moral integrity, and of a sincere and profound conviction of the justice of his opinions, in a higher degree than Mr. Lincoln.

We publish this morning a variety of extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, in which his views upon every point involved in the present canvass, so far as Slavery is concerned, are stated with great clearness and the most perfect frankness and candor. We ask for them the careful attention of all who wish to form a judgment as to the tenor of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and especially of that large class of men who have been led to regard him as ultra and sectional in his hostility to Slavery. No one who will read these extracts carefully and candidly, can require any further assurances as to the course which his Administration will pursue. Even his inaugural address can throw no additional light upon this point,—and anything he might write or say in advance of his accession to office, would be utterly superfluous.

There can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any man, that Mr. Lincoln regards Slavery as a moral, social and political evil,—and that it should be dealt with as such by the Federal Government, in every instance where it is called upon to deal with it at all. On this point there is no room for question,—and there need be no misgiving as to his official action. The whole influence of the Executive department of the Government, while in his hands, will be thrown against the extension of Slavery into the new Territories of the Union, and the reopening of the African Slave-trade. On these points he will make no compromise nor yield one hair's-breadth to coercion from any quarter or in any shape. He does not accede to the alleged decision of the Supreme Court that the Constitution places slaves upon the footing of other property, and protects them as such wherever its jurisdiction extends; nor will he be, in the least degree, governed or controlled by it in his Executive action. He will do all in his power, personally and officially, by the direct exercise of the powers of his office and the indirect influence inseparable from it, to *arrest* the tendency to make Slavery national and perpetual, and to place it in precisely the same position which it held in the early days of the Republic, and in the view of the founders of the Government. On this point, we take it for granted, he will be firm and immovable—so as to put it beyond the hope of any class or any section to change his purpose.

Upon all other points his speeches justify us in saying, that he will be tolerant and considerate of the rights and interests of the Southern States, to the utmost extent which any man can ask. He holds each State to be completely sovereign over its own affairs, and denounces any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States, as unconstitutional and unjust. While he believes that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, he is opposed to its exercise unless with the free assent of a majority of the inhabitants and with full compensation to the owners of the slaves. He asserts the right of the South to a Fugitive Slave Law which shall be effective in its operation. He declares his opposition to negro suffrage, and to everything looking towards placing negroes upon a footing of social and political equality with the whites;—but he asserts for them a perfect equality of civil and personal rights under the Constitution. He acknowledges the difficulties surrounding the question of Slavery;—frankly confesses that he sees no way of bringing it to a safe and speedy end;—deprecates the agitation which has grown out of the attempt to extend it, to nationalize it and make it perpetual,—and declares his belief that by the arrest and defeat of that attempt alone, can this agitation be allayed.

The number of persons who openly and avowedly aim at the extension and nationalization of Slavery is comparatively small. But aside from them we see, in Mr. Lincoln's declared opinions, no reason why any considerable number of the American people should withhold from him that liberal confidence which is due to every man whom the American people may elevate to the highest office in their gift.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

On Friday, the 2d inst., a boiler of the Mississippi steamer *H. R. W. Hill* exploded, instantly killing thirty-nine persons. The same day a boiler blew up at New-Haven, fatally injuring three or four persons. The next day the boiler of the tow-boat *Baltic* exploded in Mobile Bay, killing and fatally injuring several people. On the 24th ult.—a little over a week ago, a boiler explosion occurred at Lee, and another at Lowell; and the day before there was another at New-Orleans, each one killing its man and injuring others.

Meanwhile boilers are multiplying wherever power is required—under saloons, warehouses and sidewalks; and without many exceptions, the principle upon which their proportions and quality are dictated, is—how to save first cost.

The causes of boiler explosions have been so thoroughly investigated within a few years, that the only safe and reasonable ground to take about them is that they are *never* accidental—that they can *always* be prevented—that they are, in fact, nothing more nor less than bad material, malconstruction, or reckless management. That either electricity or hydrogen gas (the only gas that can be set free in a boiler,) can be a cause of explosions, is quite impossible. On this subject, the leading chemists of Europe have given an unanimous opinion, sustained by the most conclusive experiments. Not only is there too little electricity generated, but the metal of the boiler and its attachments conduct what there is to the earth. And there can be too little hydrogen gas made in a boiler to cause an explosion, while what is made will not explode without there is oxygen from without admitted to it, after which the steam would prevent ignition, even if there were heat enough present to ignite the explosive compound. Without detailing the facts and principles involved, since nothing short of a complete essay on the subject would enable the unprofessional reader to convince himself, it is sufficient for present purposes to mention that the very best professional opinion, or rather, belief, is, that all explosions *begin* with the simple, and in itself harmless rupture due to over-pressure, or of the inability of the boiler to carry the ordinary pressure. While a part of a boiler may be five times stronger than the ordinary force tending to rupture it, (this is the common proportion of actual to working strength,) another part, one plate or one strip of plate, or a single joint or a single rivet, may be so defective as to be on the point of rupturing, from the first, and may at last yield at a minimum pressure, carrying total destruction with it. There is a difference in the quality of the best boiler plates which is fearful enough to contemplate; but when we consider that cheap plates *are* made, which, instead of carrying 60,000 pounds to the square inch, will break into pieces under a heavy blow from a hand-hammer, and that there are thousands of steam-engine owners who are willing to risk everything to save first cost, who invariably get the cheapest work; and, moreover, that too many boiler-makers are capable of using anything which the outside public will recognize as iron, we shall observe where we stand as to the original quality of the boilers which strain and simmer above, around, and beneath us in our daily walk.

But the gradual deterioration of boilers is probably the leading cause of their failure. And to this and its detection and remedy we would direct especial attention. Among the 1,618 boilers under inspection by the Manchester Boiler Association in 1859, 14 boilers were found to be in a dangerous condition and 100 in an unsatisfactory condition from the fracture of plates, while there were 44 cases of dangerous and 153 cases of unsatisfactory corrosion, besides other defects. One explosion only occurred, instead of perhaps 20 which must have taken place, without this rigid system of examination. During the month of October alone, the examining engineers of this Association made 765 visits, and discovered among the serious defects which were at once remedied, 12 cases of corrosion, 15 of fracture, 38 safety valves out of order, 13 pressure-gauges, inaccurate, 18 water-guages, defective, 10 blow-off cocks, dangerous, and 22 furnaces out of shape; there were 50 boilers without glass water-guages, 31 without blow-off cocks, 65 without back-pressure valves, 12 without pressure-guages, and 4 with fusible plugs corroded. These are boilers which are under constant inspection. Just think of it; we should like to know the state of several hundred boilers in this City that are not inspected, and of the scores of them that have never been looked at by an engineer since they came into service—boilers which were not only bought at the lowest figure, but which are at the exclusive mercy of raw laborers who never attempt to discover defects, and who could not recognize them when pointed out and explained. The breakage of iron fixtures and structures is a most common circumstance, and because this first simple fracture is usually the end of the matter, we think very lightly of the multitude of causes which are constantly at work, destroying the texture of the metals. But after the rupture of boiler plate, there usually follows an explosion, and we are all aghast at the terrific results, as if there was anything unprecedented or unexpected about them. While it is always more economical, in the long run, to prevent disaster by rigid examination and immediate repairs, no very fearful results generally occur from letting defect show itself in failure, as in case of vehicles, implements, and any machinery, except that of railways and vessels. But we cannot afford to risk the rupture of boiler plate—of iron which in almost any other service might fail harmlessly enough. The most rigid scrutiny will sometimes overlook fatal defects—instead of which nine-tenths of all our boilers are never examined at all.

People may undertake to sneer at the theories and deductions of scientific men, and to insist on the impenetrable mystery of boiler explosions. One thing, however, they must admit that the metal of boilers is exposed to unusual causes of deterioration, and that a thin and weak vessel will not resist a certain pressure so safely as that of known uniformity and strength. Simple as this is, it is enough. If the owners of boilers will only practice what they believe, these terrible slaughters will rarely occur. Till they do practice—till they at least make some show of caution by subjecting their boilers to frequent and competent inspection, the public should, and we hope it will, brand them as wilfully accessory to the murder of any victims whom their boilers, exploding, may kill. And that there are hundreds of boilers *certain to blow up*, no intelligent person who is at all familiar with the subject, will dare to deny.

On the whole, we advise the traveler, as he sets out on the journeys of the coming Winter, in view of the rotten boilers and bridges, the cinder plates and tinder appointments of ships without bulkheads, and the destruction of trains by the alternate rigidity of frost and violence of freshet, to assure his life and make his peace with Heaven.

St. Louis versus New-York.

It used to be the peculiar boast of Western men that they could run faster, jump higher, dive deeper, and peel more bark in a day than any other individuals under the sun. Lately, however, material progress has become the special object of glorification. Æneas was not prouder of having founded a State, nor Alexander of having built a city, than is the Western settler who "reckons" that his quarter section may be exactly in the centre of some great future Porkopolis, and that Porkopolis the capital of a sovereign State. If Manhattan Island was once sold for $25, and an American eagle judiciously invested, has often, under the enchantment of speculation, expanded into a fortune, why, indeed, despair of wealth in view of this romantic feature of the West,

"Where numerous cities decorate the land,
With scarce a house to show you where they stand."

The last sixty years have exhibited an astonishing growth of cities, already large at the beginning of the century, a result to which the universal application of steam, the influx of gold, and the mania for speculation have mainly contributed. Most of the European capitals have grown apace, while second and third-rate cities have remained stationary, or only shared the general increase in wealth and population of the countries in which they are situated.

The late census shows that while New-York and St. Louis have increased in size and wealth far beyond anticipation, other cities and especially the rivals of St. Louis in the West, have fallen considerably below what was expected of them. Why New-York should contain nearly a million of inhabitants we all can comprehend; and we are not yet prepared to admit the claim of the St. Louisians that their city is destined to be the metropolis not only of the West, but ultimately of the Union.

It is urged, on their part, that a central inland position, connected with the ocean by means of a river, like that of London, Paris, Rome and Pekin, is most conducive to the growth of metropolitan cities, and that this analogy holds true of St. Louis in a more perfect degree than of any other city in the country.

Rivers have, indeed, been the great civilizers of the world. They have been the moving highways of the nations. They reach their friendly arms far over the continent. The old migrations crept slowly along their banks, and much of the world's commerce still passes through their channels. A few years ago a number of American and English gentlemen were traveling in company, when one of the latter remarked that there was a river in England up which ships could sail sixty miles. "Why!" exclaimed one of the Americans, "we have in our country a stream up which you can sail nearly 2,000 miles, and then reach the mouth of another, navigable almost 3,000 miles further."

Near the confluence of these two rivers—the Missouri and Mississippi—is situated St. Louis, surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and within a few miles of inexhaustible mines of coal and iron. By the former of these rivers she is brought into connection with that immense and fertile *terrain*, extending to the base of the Rocky Mountains. By the latter is opened to her the great grain-producing regions of the Northwest, and those distant areas not yet fully explored. The Ohio stretches away to the Middle States, while the Lower Mississippi furnishes an outlet for her commerce and that of her sister cities.

We need not state here how far these natural advantages are modified by the use of railroads, but there is no prospect of St. Louis being eclipsed by a rival west of the "Father of Waters;" and when the Pacific Railroad is completed, she will become the great distributing point of the commerce of India and China on this continent. Streams of immigration will also flow thither from the pent-up millions of Asia; and the city which now presents stranger contrasts, and a more perfect mosaic of nationalities than any other in the land, will contain a vast population, speaking almost every language and representing almost every variety of the human race. During the last decade St. Louis has gained 106 per cent. in population. Her citizens boast of the largest hotel in the world, and are said to have expended $8,000,000 in building in 1859.

These ideas have been suggested by the great Fair of St. Louis, the fourth annual report of which we have before us. It is the enterprise of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, whose exhibitions have become *par excellence* the Fairs of the Union. The citizens have erected for these occasions a building larger than the Coliseum at Rome, though we can hardly suppose that the Arcadian Fair Grounds, in the language of the report, are "as lovely as were ever delineated by poet or artist, when their rapt spirits soared from earth in quest of ideal beauties." Nearly $80,000 have this year been expended in premiums to competitors from all parts of the country; and thousands of strangers are drawn thither annually. Let the enterprising citizens of St. Louis persevere in this course, and if she should fail to become the metropolis of the Union, she will, at least, remain the Queen City of the West.

The News at Mr. Lincoln's Home.—We have a report from our Special Correspondent at Springfield, Illinois, of the reception of the news of the election and its result by Mr. Lincoln. He seems to have received it with quite as much coolness and complacency as any other citizen. It probably did not take him by surprise half as much as the news of his nomination;—but neither seems to have disturbed him in the least, or to have interrupted the usual quiet and even tenor of his way. "Old Abe" is not an excitable man, evidently.

Our Correspondent says that Mr. Lincoln is beset on every side with inquiries as to the policy of his Administration,—and that his uniform reply is: "*Have you read my speeches?*" It is pretty clear from this that he has no occasion for making up a new set of opinions for the emergency, and that he intends to make the principles and opinions set forth in his speeches the basis of his administration of the Government. He has no thought of publishing any letter or address on the subject,—partly because he has nothing new to say, and partly because he sees nothing in the condition of the country to call for such a step. The public, we do not doubt, will acquiesce in the propriety of this decision.

Speculations as to the composition of his Cabinet can have no value whatever, because, we presume, Mr. Lincoln himself has given no thought to the subject as yet. There are a great many considerations to enter into such a question, and there is no danger of its being decided without mature deliberation.

Old Pictures and Modern Buyers.

The Fine Arts are taking their place, at last, among the serious elements of our national industry and commerce, and on purely material grounds have earned a right to the attention of political economists. The moralist and the statesman are never likely to underrate the permanent importance to the national character of this development of human capacity, and it is unnecessary to insist upon considerations which have become commonplaces in the mouth of every lecturer whose "mission" it is to glorify the Beautiful, like Sir Edward Bulwer, with a large B, and of every distinguished orator who undertakes the inauguration of a statue, a gallery, or a school of design. The more prosaic are not, for that reason, the least positive and significant aspects of the question of national æsthetics. It is a good thing in itself, and in its consequences for the State, that the creation of works of art at home and the importation of them from abroad, should have grown from insignificant incidents into prominent features of the national industry and commerce; and every influence which can aid in the healthy progress of artistic activity among us merits the attention and the assistance of the public mind, quite as much, to put the matter on its lowest grounds, as if it concerned the improvement of live stock, or the extension of the iron trade.

We have a good word therefore to say, and we say it cordially for the intelligent enterprise which has led a citizen of Boston, already well known in the world of art, to bring to this City, the great natural emporium of American commerce, and the natural center of all our national activity, his collection of genuine and well-selected pictures of the earlier masters of Italy. Mr. James J. Jarves, after years of devoted study and research, has succeeded in forming a gallery of paintings which may fairly be described as a historical treatise on the origin and growth of modern Christian Art. Through six centuries of that patient and marvelous progress which divides the tentative and timid religious designs of the tenth Christian century from the ample and glorious picture-poems of the age of Raphael, Mr. Jarves' indefatigable assiduity has pursued the delicate thread of human genius. He has worked upon an idea, and aimed at a systematic result. His idea was to illustrate the principles which have presided over the gradual expansion of painting in Christendom from Symbolism up to Art; and his result to set the story of this expansion visibly before the eyes of all lovers and students of art in America as accurately at least, if not so magnificently, as this can be done in the grandest galleries of the old World.

It is surprising, indeed, to see how rich a success has rewarded Mr. Jarves' loyal labor in a field so full of difficulties. The concurrent testimony of the most conspicuous critics and connoisseurs of England, Italy and France, of men like Rio, Ruskin, Eastlake and Bucci, is a brilliant, but well-merited tribute to the reality of this success, and to the good faith of the earnest amateur who has achieved it. There is scarcely one really illustrious or important master in any of the great Italian schools between the thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries, who is not represented in Mr. Jarves' collection, by some work which at least may serve to indicate truly the qualities of his genius, if it fails to do full justice to the height of his powers. Cimabue and Giotto cease here to be mere names to the untraveled American artist, and Raphael himself is present in a small but beautiful composition, which has other than circumstantial evidence to offer in support of the claim which Mr. Jarves makes for it to admiration and to study. Exhibited for the present in the manner of galleries in general, this collection is destined by its owner to a more enduring place in the public interest of New-York. It is his purpose, as we understand, to fix it in our City as the nucleus of a genuine national gallery of genuine pictures, which may at some future day deserve a name and place among the great collections of the world. We wish him all success in the execution of this patriotic conception; and we trust that our cousins, the Athenians of the East, will bear him no ill-will for selecting the "great and wicked City" of Gotham for its achievement. The ultimate consequences for good of such a design, carried out to triumphant realization, would require a volume adequately to portray. The immediate effect upon the commercial aspect of the Fine Arts of a collection so admirably adapted to educate the taste of the purchaser as well as the talent of the painters of pictures, may be instantaneously appreciated. It was but the other day that we commented upon a particularly flagrant instance of the facility with which the real value of works of Art can now be misrepresented, and the most extravagant assumptions made to pass current in cash in regard to the compositions of "the great masters." At a house in the Fifth-avenue, under the cover of a reputed taste in the possessor, an auctioneer of the highest respectability was compelled to offer for sale, and purchasers were found to buy, as "originals," pictures purporting to be the work of artists whose genuine paintings are so well known and so highly esteemed that their names in the catalogue of any European sale of equal credit would draw buyers together from all parts of the continent. Transactions of this kind, which do an equal wrong to the auctioneer, who has no choice but to accept the assertions of his principal, and to the public which is thus exposed to deception, would soon become impossible, were the public eye and the public judgment made familiar with the genuine productions of an art which cannot be extensively developed in any country, without drawing to itself a constantly increasing share of the capital and the thought, as well as exerting a constantly increasing and most profound influence upon the habits and tastes and character of the people.

A Buchanan Journalist Shrewdly Dead.—The *Pennsylvanian*, the Buchanan organ in Philadelphia, has some brief comments on the result of the election, in the course of which it says:

"The ultimate results of this election must for sometime remain in abeyance. It remains for the fifteen Slave States to say whether the Union shall continue, or whether by secession this confederacy of thirty-three States shall be reduced to eighteen. That occurring, *it will then have to be determined whether the Middle States will consent to remain in association with the New-England States*, and whether the empire of the Northwest will remain as it is, or set up for itself. Let disintegration once begin, and no man can tell where it will stop."

The vote in Pennsylvania and Ohio looks very much as if "the Middle States" would hesitate whether to remain in the Union, or join the seceding South! Probably, when the returns are all in, the position of "the empire of the Northwest" will be equally doubtful.

Our City Congressmen.—So far as our City is concerned the Republicans have gained two. Wall is elected in the Fifth District, represented in the present Congress by Mr. Maclay, a Democrat. Ward succeeds Brooks,—and this is not a loss to the Republicans though it is gain to the Democrats. Conkling is elected in Mr. Cochrane's district, and Delaplaine, Democrat, carries the district now represented by Clark. Mr. Wakeman, the Republican candidate in this district, deserved success, for his ability, industry and acquaintance with public affairs. Williamson, in the lower district, made a very strong and creditable contest against Wood, but the financial popularity of the latter proved too strong for him. His vote proves that he had a strong hold upon the esteem and confidence of the laboring men of the district.

Reception of the Prince of Wales in New-York.—We copy from the London *Times* the report given by its special correspondent of the Reception of the Prince of Wales in this City. Besides its interest as a picturesque and striking description of an important event, it will be read with special pleasure on account of its cordial and thorough appreciation of the welcome extended to the Prince by the people of this country. There are passages in it which indicate a lack of accurate information concerning us, but this could scarcely be otherwise under the circumstances. Although the letter refers to a past event in our history, it will still be read with interest.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—To-night Miss Cushman, for the first time during her present engagement, will appear in her great character of *Romeo*. It was in this personation that she established her enduring fame in this country and in England. Nothing can surpass her acting in that scene where the decree of banishment is announced to her by *Friar Lawrence*, or in that where she does "remember an apothecary." But, indeed, she is excellent throughout, and it is difficult to praise one scene above another.

The management, with a view to present this play to the public in the best possible manner, have engaged Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who has specially come from Philadelphia, for the purpose, to represent *Juliet*. Mrs. Bowers is an actress of well merited fame, and will worthily play the important part she has undertaken. Mrs. Archbold will be the *Nurse*, Mr. Couldock will be the *Mercutio*, and the other characters will be sustained by Messrs. Dyott, Leigham and the regular members of the company.

An Extra Pony Express for California.

Fort Kearney, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

An extra Pony Express with the election returns for California, left here for Carson Valley at 1 o'clock to-day. It took also a considerable number of private telegrams. Both rider and horse were tastefully decorated with ribbons, &c., and they departed amid the cheering of a large and enthusiastic gathering. This run is expected to be quicker than any ever yet made between here and the outer station of the California telegraph lines. The ponies leaving St. Joseph Thursday, 8th, and Sunday morning, 11th, are also to make double quick time, calling here for the latest telegraphic dates.

The coach of the Western Stage Company, which left Omaha Monday morning with the mails and a full complement of passengers and express matter, passed here early to-day. Weather mild, with tokens of rain. The Pike's Peak pilgrims are hastening both to and from the mines in goodly numbers.

The Burning of the Neil House in Columbus.

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The entire Neil House was consumed. The loss on the building is $150,000; insured $10,000. The loss on furniture is $40,000; insured $10,000. Blynn's jewelry store; Allen & Awls' shoe store; Richards' dry goods store; Clark's shoe store and Rose's clothing store were burned, but the goods were mostly saved. Odeon Hall was damaged. The total loss is $200,000 to $300,000.

Another Steam-Boiler Explosion.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Detroit, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Western Transportation Company's propeller *Mohawk* exploded her boiler at 4 o'clock this morning, while crossing St. Clair Flats. Five persons—the second engineer, three firemen and one deck-hand—were instantly killed. The propeller sunk in 11 feet of water. Her upper works are badly shattered, but it is believed that she can be raised and brought into port.

Condition of Ohio and Cumberland Rivers.

Parkersburg, Va., B. and O. R. Terminus, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Ohio River at this point is twenty feet deep. The Cumberland River is also in good navigable stage. Boats are plenty for Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Clarksville and Nashville.

Conviction of Byerly for Forging Election Returns.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Byerly, convicted of forging election returns in the Fourth District, has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment and $300 fine.

—Rev. Mr. Smith, familiarly nicknamed Jo Smith, Jr., seems determined that the world shall bear in mind the fact that he is a son of a prophet. He has recently put forth tenders, in the shape of letters, to the fair sex, requesting their early entrance to his happy home, and promising, on the word of an honest Mormon, to do the best he can for them, and to make their condition a peculiarly happy one.

Great Fire at Hoosick Falls.—The mowing machine establishment of Walter A. Wood, Esq., at Hoosick Falls, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Monday night. How the fire originated is not known, but by the time the flames were discovered they had gained so great headway that it was impossible to check them. In addition to the factory the shops of L. C. Ball and Lyman Wilder, immediately adjoining, were consumed, together with two or three small dwellings in the rear of the latter.

A long row of dwellings located further off, and also occupied by employes in the shop, was several times on fire, and all moveables were taken out of them, but their destruction was prevented by the most strenuous and unceasing labor.

The long bridge connecting the village and the works was partially destroyed—nearly one-quarter of the west end being burned, and communication thus cut off. The other end was saved by the constant employment of a force pump at the factory of Chas. A. Merritt, by which immense streams of water were poured upon it.

At 12½ o'clock, a messenger was dispatched to Bennington, Vt., a distance of eleven miles, on horseback, to inform Conductor F. C. White of the fact. He immediately sounded an alarm there. Spartan Engine Company No. 1 were collected and taken down at once by an extra train, which was generously furnished by the Troy and Boston Road. This company got at work at once, upon reaching the ground, and were employed three hours. Although the destruction of the factory was almost complete when they reached the ground, they were of good service in preventing a spread of the flames to other property.

Mr. Wood's loss is estimated at $200,000, and he is only partially insured. He at once made his plans for commencing, to-day, the erection of temporary buildings in which to carry on operations, and in a few days will be in full blast again.

—Major Thomas D. Carneal, late of Frankfort, Ky., died of dropsy, on Saturday, at the residence of Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati. He was one of the original proprietors of Cincinnati, and after the Company laid out the city, sold his interest to Bakewell, Page & Co., of Pittsburgh. In his various real estate operations he had amassed a handsome fortune. At the time of his death he was 78 years old.

Another War Panic—The Preparations and Intentions of Austria—The Warsaw Conference—Policy of the French Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

We are again passing through all the agreeable and disagreeable emotions of a war panic. The massing of Austrian troops on the frontier of Central Italy, and the interview of Warsaw, are the basis of this panic. The French Ministerial journals endeavor to show that Austria has determined to act only on the defensive, but the facts, in the eyes of the public, do not sustain this view of the subject. If Austria, by the meeting of Warsaw, can frighten NAPOLEON into a position of neutrality on Italian affairs, the invasion of the Duchies and the Romagna will take place at once. But we firmly believe that Napoleon is still the friend of Italy; and that, so long as England remains the same, he will defy all the combinations that can be made against him. The matter then stands just as it has stood ever since the peace of last Summer. If Austria takes the offensive in Italy, NAPOLEON will interfere; while, if Piedmont takes the offensive, it will be on her own responsibility.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia assured the Emperor of France by letter that the meeting of Warsaw was not conceived in a spirit inimical to him; but what was the necessity of the meeting at all, if it was not to take into consideration a protest against the events in Italy, in which NAPOLEON indirectly acquiesced? What the public will see of the result of the deliberations at Warsaw will be a protest against the new international doctrine which has been introduced in Italy—a protest which will contain all the points made out in that of the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, lately published. But what the public will not see will be exactly that which would interest them most; it will be the secret programme for eventualities yet to arrive. The letters of assurance of the two Emperors may not show a hostile intention to France, but they certainly do not contain an assurance of friendship—a difference which just now has its value.

For the prognosticators the manner of the interview of Warsaw has its indications. Thus, while the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia lodge together under the same roof, the Emperor of Austria occupies a palace by himself. The one is thus the isolated European monarch, while the others have the air of saying to him—"Take care, we understand each other on our side: we are a united family; if you wish to enter our company you must come to our conditions. Put down your forfeit or there will be no trade."

But the Austrian, with his well-known pride, seems to reply that he can take care of himself. Whether his treasury is full or empty, he appears always capable of maintaining the life and the vigor of his military institutions. His war preparations at the present moment are of a really formidable character. He is erecting new fortifications in Venetia, and especially at Huise. He is erecting forts, in fact everywhere; he is piling them one upon another, so that his Italian possessions are just now the paradise of engineers. Not content to build forts on the surface of the earth, he is also putting them under the earth, like many greedy landlords, who utilize the cellar as well as the garret. In other words, he is digging mines, in order to blow up any enemy that may succeed in placing foot on his possessions. In a short time, if we are to believe the reports, all the accessible spots of Venetia will be mined. This subterranean strategy does the greatest honor to the Austrian Government, which thus gains another point of resemblance to the mole.

The *Constitutionnel* published yesterday a five-column manifesto on the Italian question, which sets forth the policy of the French Government in a very clear light, as far as it goes. The document was written most probably by M. DE LE GUERRONIERE, author of the pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress," and it was not only published by authority, but the *Constitutionnel* this morning admits that the article is official. (M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE is now at the head of the bureau at the Ministry of the Interior, which has control over the Press He has the entire confidence of the Emperor and the Cabinet, and is the generally chosen agent of the Government for these semi-official communications.) This article, which has naturally made a great sensation, terminates with a recommendation to the European Powers to recognize the new Kingdom of Italy under VICTOR EMANUEL as the wisest and best course. Thus the Emperor of France is prepared, so soon as VICTOR EMANUEL shall enter Naples as the King of Italy, to recognize the new kingdom, and recommends the same course to his brother monarchs. This recognition once declared by France, NAPOLEON becomes the natural ally and protector of the new kingdom, and there can then be no intervention on the part of Austria. This action on the part of the French Government has given immense satisfaction to the Press and the public, if we except the violent Catholic party, which still clamors for the maintenance of the secular power of the Pope. The article is a sort of counterpoise to the meeting of Warsaw, and will throw a wet blanket over the deliberations of that body. Any other declaration on their part would throw them into a position of open hostility to France—a position they certainly do not wish to assume, at least for the present. The declaration of the French Government is therefore looked upon as a sort of check-mate to the decisions of the monarchs at Warsaw, and which, being published in advance of their's, will prevent them from taking the advanced ground they might otherwise take. In this light the publication in the *Constitutionnel* is a regular *coup de maître*, and belongs to that category of happy diplomacy for which LOUIS NAPOLEON has become so famous.

The French Government, then, is engaged to recognize as legal the conquest of the Two Sicilies, belonging to FRANCIS II., and the Marches and the Umbria, belonging to the Pope. She is not only engaged to their recognition, but she advises the other European States to do the same. England will adopt this advice at once, and perhaps Prussia, but the latter with a protest. As for Russia and Austria, it does not matter much whether they recognize the new state of things or not, but sooner or later they will do so, unless a war takes place.

As regards Rome, people are beginning to believe more and more that the army of 24,000 men France is collecting there is intended as much as a safe-guard against Austria as a protection for the Pope. It is still more certain that the secular power of the Pope is condemned, and that VICTOR EMANUEL and his successors are to reign in the city of the Cæsars. It is written and must come true.

GARIBALDI is again at the apogee of his glory. The almost unanimous vote of the people of the Two Sicilies in favor of annexation to Piedmont, shows the legitimists and the rest of his detractors that he did not mistake the sentiment of the people when he undertook their liberation. When, by the aid of such a man, a whole nation repudiates a dynasty at the ballot-box, it is a slanderous rendering of history to place this man in the category of brigands and fillibusters. We are pleased to see, too, that there is an improved tone in the ordinary abuse of GARIBALDI in the legitimist and ultra catholic parties. The terms brigand and scoundrel are no longer so freely used, but we have heard of one of his detractors who could think of no worse or better epithet to apply to him than that of *mouchard*.

However, in the arguments against the unification of Italy, one of our Royalist journals has been reduced to worse straits than that. "The unity," it says, "might be made in square countries like France or Spain, or in a triangular country like England. But with an excessively prolonged form like that of Italy, it is an easy matter, that history offers but one example of success, and that was under the Romans. M. DE CAVOUR wishes to reconstruct Italy! Let him, then, the remodel the work of God and make the Peninsula square!" After that *si faut tirer l'échelle*. Who ever heard of forcing patriotism into mathematical lines? But it is, nevertheless, in order to make the country square, that M. DE CAVOUR wishes to go to Rome! Some people are never satisfied.

FROM UTAH.

Arrival of Judge Kinney—The Mormon Conference—Mormon Feeling Towards the States—Brigham Young's Plans—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

Judge KINNEY arrived from the East by last week's mail. He is warmly welcomed by the Mormons, both in public and private.

The Deseret State Fair closed last Friday, on which day also came off the races.

The Fair gave place to the Mormon Conference which commenced on Saturday, the 6th. The weather was not of the most obliging kind, for during the greater part of the night of the 5th we had such a heavy rainy time, as we had not had since Spring. The snow fell as low as the base of some of the mountains, and the morning was cold, and it smacked of Winter most decidedly. Frosts have since occurred nearly every night, and corn, sugar-cane, beans and the various kinds of vines show the sere and yellow leaf.

The Conference lasted two days and a half. On the 6th it was held in the Tabernacle, BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, GEORGE A. SMITH, EDWIN D. WOOLLEY and JOSEPH W. YOUNG being the speakers. A comparatively slim congregation assembled, perhaps owing to the unfavorable state of the weather.

On the 7th, the weather fine, but cool, the Conference continued in the Bowery. This day the audience was "prodigious." Among the Gentile attendants were Judges KINNEY and CROSBY, and Capt. RUTH. The speakers were BRIGHAM YOUNG, ORSON HYDE, JOHN YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and JOHN TAYLOR.

The Conference was resumed on the morning of the 8th, and closed at noon. BRIGHAM was the speaker. ORSON HYDE presented the numerous Mormon Church authorities, who were all voted for unanimously. JOHN T. CAINE read a report of the cash tithing of the Mormon Church for the last four years, and also of the subscription of the new Missionary Fund.

Of the present Mormon feeling in regard to the people of the States and to the Army, BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and ORSON HYDE gave indications. HEBER told a dream, which he said he had immediately previous to the advent of the Army in 1857. He dreamed there was a great flood of waters coming from the East, but stopped, by an immense pile of drift-wood, a little way off. Finally the stream burst through, rushed down the cañon into this valley, and took a southwesterly direction. Immediately, Salt Lake City was full of hogs, running madly about and foaming at the mouth, and great were the exertions the Mormons made to escape them. By-and-by, when HEBER and his brethren had settled well down again to their usual avocations, they one day lifted up their eyes and said to one another: "Where are all those hogs gone?" And behold! not a hog was to be found in all the land. Thus endeth HEBER's dream.

In one of his addresses, BRIGHAM incidentally said he thanked God they had been driven for the last time, an expression which may be taken into consideration when the Polygamy bill again attracts the attention of Congress.

ORSON HYDE strove to prove that the grand split in the harmonious Democracy at Charleston, was part of the fulfillment of a certain prophecy of JOSEPH SMITH about the dissolution of the Union, and that the Utah War was the fatal rock on which they split. The Republican party, should they get into power, and "Honest Abe," should he inhabit the White House, will do well therefore to "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

I have taken the trouble to hunt up, from the Mormon publications, this favorite revelation, referred to so confidently by Mr. HYDE, and here it is, title and all:

"*A Revelation and Prophecy by the Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, Joseph Smith, given December* 25, 1832.

"Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls. The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place; for behold, the Southern States shall be divided against the Northern States, and the Southern States will call upon other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it is called, and they shall also call upon other nations, in order to defend themselves against other nations; and thus war shall be poured out upon all nations. And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshaled and disciplined for war. And it shall come to pass, also, that the remnants who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceedingly angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation; and thus, with the sword, and by bloodshed, the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and with famine, and plague, and earthquakes, and the thunder of heaven, and the fierce and vivid lightning, also, shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath, and indignation, and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consumption decreed, hath made a full end of all nations; that the cry of the Saints, and of the blood of the Saints, shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth, from the earth, to be avenged of their enemies. Wherefore, stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come; for behold, it cometh quickly saith the Lord. Amen."

So you see, the Mormons have no ultimate hope for the perpetuity of the Union.

One thing was pretty well indicated at Conference—that the Mormon hand-cart system of immigration has had its day. It is the declared intention of BRIGHAM to send ox-teams from this city in the Spring, with missionaries, the teams to return in the Fall with merchandise and immigrants. It appears that this is to be the method of immigration and trade for the immediate future. Last Spring such a train went from here, and it has lately returned with the same oxen, reported in excellent condition, and with scarcely a casualty. BRIGHAM said the hand-cart system had been pretty well tried, and, though successful in the proper season, yet it was not altogether satisfactory. It would seem that the awful disasters of the hand-cart expeditions, when they were caught in the snow on the Upper Platte and the Sweetwater, in October, 1856, still grate horribly on the memory, the remembrance being kept alive by numerous crippled unfortunates, who were frost-bitten during that time of wretchedness, and who ever and anon obtrude upon the sight in the streets of this city and the settlements of the Territory.

BRIGHAM earnestly exhorted the brethren to keep their money out of the stores here, and to send their dollars, and oxen, and wagons to the States, and there buy their goods, and then haul them home in their own wagons, and by their own oxen. This matter is worthy of the attention of Utah merchants, and of traders on the frontiers.

The statistics of the new fund to fit out missionary elders to their destination, and to support their families during their absence, were read as follows: $12,554 99 subscribed, and $7,001 50½ paid; $893 40 had been expended in fitting out those recently started for the East. Most of the above was subscribed in this city.

The cash tithing paid into the Mormon Church for the years 1857-8-9, and to Oct. 1, 1860, amounted to $14,592 99, of which amount about $4,500 was raised in this city. BRIGHAM had expended for public works and other church purposes the sum of $84,797 and a few cents, the excess of expenditure over the receipts being made up by the sale of lumber, wagons, horses, oxen, sheep, &c. He took particular pains to inform his hearers how very strictly all his accounts were kept, and that there was no mixing up of private accounts with the accounts of the church. His pocket-money was the only cash not accounted for in black and white, and that money was the fees he charged for divorcing people.

BRIGHAM also announced his intention of recommencing the Temple next Summer. He pitched into the bishops, too, and their wives, for eating the eggs, and butter, and bacon, instead of sending them in for the use of the men on the public works. One would think the poor bishops were talked to sufficiently to considerably reduce their dimensions.

Judges SHAVER and KINNEY and Col. THOS. L. KANE, especially the last, Gentiles though they were, were severally promised a pretty good berth in the millennium, which, by the by, was near at hand. Indeed, all "honorable men" among the Gentiles were guaranteed a great deal better place than they ever dreamed of. Very consolatory this, after all.

The Probate Court of this county has concluded the trial of DELOSS M. GIPSON for murder. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The Judge sentenced the culprit to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. A young man named JONSSON was the victim of this murder in a street of this city. This case was taken from the Probate Court by Judge SINCLAIR last year, and the prisoner had been in custody ever since, awaiting his trial, until the Probate Court again took the case in hand.

The Court-martial at Camp Floyd is reported adjourned, to meet again at Fort Leavenworth. Col. CROSSMAN, Lieut.-Col. SLOAN, Capts. HEATH and TURNLEY, Lieuts. NORRIS, HIGHT and PERKINS, and Dr. BREWER, have left, or soon will leave, for the East, to attend the Court when it reopens.

Several Mormon trains—one of immigrants and the rest of goods—have arrived during the week past.

A Mormon genius, of the name of W. W. PHELPS, gives the following as a translation of certain "characters or imitations of old Hebrew letters," said to have been found near Newark, Ohio: "The law of the Lord binds the Lord to inspire the anointed to rule the earth."

Judge FLENNIKEN, on the road to Carson, writes the following to Mr. GILBERT, of this city, by which it will be seen that the Judge and his fellow-travelers are having a hard time of it:

"BUTTS STATION, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860.

We have reached this point in safety, but, for the last two days, have had bad weather, cold, and six inches of snow. Last night, altogether, was the most disagreeable of my life. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached this place—a good many of our party nearly frozen.

Just in the evening, in Egan's Ranyon, we had an alarm of Indians. They had their fires on the mountains, which they extinguished when they saw us; we drove to the station, a short distance, which was burned down a second time. We here expected an attack, but had none. There were but five of us, as the ambulance was an hour and a half a head with the remainder of our party. It was dark, and snowing hard, and our watch for that period was indeed disagreeable, but our company came up and we went safely on. Remained here all day.

Marshal GRIOS wishes to be kindly remembered."

The Exodus of Negroes from South Carolina.

THE REFUGEES IN PHILADELPHIA—WHY THEY LEFT THEIR HOMES.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 7.

We alluded, some days ago, to the arrival in Philadelphia of a large number of free colored families from South Carolina. The inquiries of many readers as to these persons, and the curiosity of the great mass of citizens relative to their distresses, have induced us to state the causes which influenced their immigration, and the character of the parties themselves. In 1822, it appears, further emancipation in South Carolina was forbidden. All slaveholders giving up the right of ownership thereafter were obliged to resign their "people" to the care of trustees, who vouched for their freedom, paid their personal taxes, and made legal disposition of their property. Any number of persons up to twelve might thus be guardians of the emancipated, and a tax receipt, in the free negro's possession, was evidence of his disenthralment. The panic in South Carolina, consequent upon the John Brown raid, the disunion of the Democracy, the election of Speaker PENNINGTON, and the Chicago nominations, was marked in the month of August last by stringent legislative enactments against the free people of color. Virtually, they were to be made slaves. A single man must become their guardian; they were to be entered in the assessments as his *slaves*, and must carry about them certain copper badges, whereupon they were numbered. If found without a trustee they were to be sold at the block; if failing to procure badges of servitude, to undergo a fine of $20; and if at any time destitute of them, to be fined or imprisoned. No security was thus afforded to the free man and woman. If their trustee were avaricious he could sell them with impunity, and their property was liable to summary wanton seizure. They were regarded as slaves by the law, and their fears magnified the existing oppressions as initiatory to a series of outrages eventuating in their practical thraldom.

Despairing, then, of justice or mercy in the Palmetto State, those of them possessed of sufficient means to remove, looked to the North as a refuge. Many were assisted by conscientious guardians, and we have the best authority for the statement, that up to Nov. 1, *more than seven hundred and ninety persons departed from the port of Charleston alone.* It took all the resources of some to reach New-York. Of the number named, about one hundred and fifty made Philadelphia their destination, and others, who contemplated a more Northern home, have since removed to this city. We have visited about fifteen families of these, and the statements we have made are gathered exclusively from their testimonies.

Of the one hundred and fifty mentioned, two thirds are tradespeople. The men are carpenters, tailors, shoemakers and masons; the females, mantuamakers, milliners, laundresses and nurses. We read a long list of certificates from white ladies of Charleston, stating that one of these was an "excellent and faithful nurse." One testimonial was addressed "to the ladies of the North," and certified that the bearer had attended her through a "long and dangerous sickness"—a fact which does not go far to show the gratitude of the recent Palmetto legislation.

Another party bore a certificate of his proficiency in plastering from a master-mason of Charleston.

A handsome married woman, almost white, exhibited her "badge," or, as she facetiously termed it, her "putty goole watch." It was a diamond-shape plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the inscription: "Charleston, 1860—Servant, 1243."

This delicate piece of jewelry was punctured with a hole, and suspended thereby from a string. She had given $2 for it. Her husband had a similar one, labeled "Porter," for which he gave $4. The man and woman had been one day behind-hand in "taking out" these badges, and they were fined $40 for being dilatory.

We asked the latter whether it was probable that others would leave South Carolina. She said that most of those possessing the means to emigrate had already done so. We know one of our colored residents who has sent, at various times, to those needy people of his race, $80 for passage money. Many of the refugees parted with their property at ruinous rates, and many have still some effects in Charleston. The latter class made revelations of their difficulties with timidity, fearful that their property would be jeopardized by undue complaint. We could see, however, that property considerations had little influence compared to dearer relations. Many of these ebony Evangelines have left in their Southern Acadia relatives and friends, for whose safety their fears are ceaseless. The mother of a yellow girl told us that her daughter had a "young feller in de Souf whose safety 'peared to weigh like on her mind," and as she said this, her son, a tall young man, with glossy locks, was observed to wear an anxious look, as if he, too, had lost somebody in Carolina. We were told that one of the refugees had left an aged mother in Charleston. The old lady, on being solicited to come away with the family, replied that she had passed a lifetime in "de Souf, and, please God, she wanted to die dar: nobody wanted to make a slave of de weakly ole 'oman."

The troubles of these ebony people will not be appreciated by the white masses. Parties incredulous of the sensitiveness of feeling existing among them should visit their humble boarding-houses in this city. Many of them are almost white. Several purchased their own freedom some years ago. One woman was directed to leave the State by her trustee, who was fearful that at his death certain unprincipled members of his family would attempt to coerce her into absolute Slavery. The refugees took passage in the New-York steamers through white sponsors, who testified to their freedom. Most of these unfortunates are destitute of employment. Parties in need of domestics, &c., can be directed at this office of the whereabouts of such parties.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES.—The following paragraphs are taken from an affidavit which has been filed in the Justice's Court of the Parish of St. Bernard, Louisiana:

Personally came and appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace duly qualified and commissioned, of the Parish of St. Bernard, I, ERNEST CUCULLU, who, being first duly sworn, declares and says: That, from information received from MARIE LOUISE, a negro woman slave of AUGUSTUS W. WALKER, of the Parish of St. Bernard, he has learned and believes, and charges that the said AUGUSTUS W. WALKER has for a long time past treated all his slaves in a most inhuman and cruel manner, and still continues so to treat them.

He particularly charges, from the information so received, that the said WALKER has kept the said MARIE LOUISE constantly working for two months past, and has daily whipped or caused her to be whipped, during that time, although she is affected to such an extent with falling of the womb as to render it improper and inhuman to require her to work at all, and to make it necessary that she should remain in bed.

He further charges, from the information received from the said MARIE LOUISE, that, for about one month, the said WALKER has kept confined and imprisoned two others of his slaves, JEFFREY and BILL, and has whipped, or caused them to be whipped, daily; and has, during all that time, kept their hands tied behind their backs, so that they could not use them in eating.

Affiant further says that Mr. GEORGE DE BRETTON was the overseer of the said WALKER up to about two or three weeks since, and affiant has reason to believe that he will be a material witness to substantiate the charges made against the said WALKER. Affiant has been informed by said GEORGE DE BRETTON that the said WALKER is cruel and ill-treats his slaves, and furthermore, that the negro I saw who drowned himself a few weeks ago, was chastised most unjustly, and it was the cause of his committing suicide.

Affiant further declares that he was informed from Mr. ST. MARE SARPY, who has been overseeing on the said WALKER's plantation, that he has seen the said WALKER whip in a cruel manner his slaves, and particularly a young girl, 11 years old, whom he whipped, or caused to be whipped, in three different times the same day, eighty lashes each time; and, furthermore, that the said WALKER overworked his negroes.

(Signed,) J. E. CUCULLU.

Sworn to and subscribed at the parish of St. Bernard this 31st day of October, 1860, before me,

(Signed,) PHILIPPE TOCA,
Justice of the Peace.

[True copy.]
PARISH OF ST. BERNARD, Oct. 31, 1820.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT PICTON, C. W.—On the night of the 12th of October, Mr. and Mrs. PETERSON were murdered near Picton, C. W. Suspicion was directed against SETH SMART, an Indian, and his sister, MARY SMART. After a tedious pursuit, for they left the vicinity soon after committing the deed, the two were arrested at Branford, C. W., a few days since. On Friday, the prisoners were brought before Mayor JONES and a bench of County Magistrates. Sergeant-Major CUMMINS, after relating the particulars of the capture of the prisoners, stated that while on their way down from Toronto to Picton, the male prisoner after being duly cautioned that anything which he said would be used against him at his trial, acknowledged to him that he was present when the murder was committed. He had, he said, only come out of the Penitentiary about a month previously, having served a period of four years for cattle stealing. During his incarceration, his wife had decamped with another Indian, and he left his mother's house on the night of the murder for the purpose of stealing a cow in order to procure money to go in search of the missing wife. He had no intention to commit murder when he started, but while in the vicinity of Mr. PETERSON's residence, he met two men and a boy whom he had never seen before. They entered into conversation, and it was then decided to murder Mr. and Mrs. PETERSON and rob, and afterwards set fire to the house in order that evidence of the crime might be obliterated. The boy entered the house and killed both, and then took possession of several articles and set fire to the house. The fire burned through the floor and then fell into the cellar and was extinguished.) He (Sergeant-Major CUMMINGS) asked SMART who these parties were, and he replied that he had seen them in Toronto jail while he was confined there on his way down, but immediately added, "Oh, never bother about them, I will be hanged and that is enough." Various articles which belonged to Mr. and Mrs. PETERSON and which were found were SMART was known to have hidden them, where produced, and the evidence being conceded sufficient against him, he was committed for trial. His sister was discharged for want of evidence.

BURGLAR SHOT AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—A number of residences have lately been broken into and robbed in Newburyport, Mass., and on Sunday night on suspicion that the dwellings of Mrs. ALBERT WOOD, Mr. JOHN OSGOOD, Hon. MICAJAH LUNT and Mrs. JOHN WILLIS, might be assailed, police officers were stationed there to guard against the burglars. About 1 o'clock the watchman stationed in the house of Mrs. WILLIS heard footsteps outside, and soon afterwards an attempt was made to cut out a square of glass with a diamond. This did not succeed, and the burglar next tried a "jimmy," which pried up the window. After the noise this operation occasioned, the burglar waited some time to see if his movements had caused an alarm. But all was quiet, and he removed his boots preparatory to entering. Just as he had climbed into the window, the policemen, according to his instructions, fired at him with a pistol, and the shot took effect in the burglar's breast.

The noise attracted the attention of the police and gentlemen in the other houses in the neighborhood, and the burglar ran about five minutes, bleeding most copiously from his wound. He fell twice, but recovered himself before his pursuers could reach him. He climbed over a fence and fell, unable to rise. His groans revealed the place where he lay. He lived about five minutes after he was taken, and in that brief time acknowledged that he had robbed the houses above-named, and told where some of the missing property was hid.

The burglar proved to be a mulatto of large frame and great physical strength. He was a stranger in the city, and it was found had registered his name at the Franklin House as JAMES F. PICKERING, of California. There are reasons to believe that he is from Providence, R. I. Upon his person were a valuable gold watch, and other expensive articles. Two negroes, supposed to be his confederates, were subsequently arrested in the town.

—Isabella Hinckley, the well-known vocalist of Albany, will return home some time during the present month. She is to give two concerts in Albany and one in Troy.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Trochs*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer"
N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."
DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."
REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*

BROWN'S TROCHES Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Penn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Great Rush for Boy's and Children's Clothing! AN EXTRA LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF OVERCOATS, FROCK COATS, JACKETS, PANTS, &c., &c., AT OAK HALL, NOS. 84, 86 AND 88 FULTON-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOWNING—ROBERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Geo. L. Hare, at the Central Methodist Church, SILAS DOWNING to ANNA, only daughter of William H. Roberson, Esq., all of New-York.

PARDEE—STARR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., WARD C. PARDEE, M. D., to MARY E., only daughter of Matthew M. Starr, Jr., all of this City.

MCDERMUTT—BARNUM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Strickland, JOHN L. MCDERMUTT, M. D., of New-York, to Miss EMILY H. BARNUM, of Jersey City.

DEMUND—EMMANS.—In New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Currie, FREDERICK C. DEMUND, M. D., to PHEBE J., only daughter of Hon. John A. Emmans.

DIED.

WALKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, EDWARD HOYT WALKER, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 550 Broome-st, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CENTER.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, EDWARD C. CENTER, in his 52d year.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKINLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, ROBERT MCKINLEY, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 97 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BINGHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, ROSE ISABEL MARIA, daughter of James W. and Maria Mott Bingham, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandfather, C. F. Lindsley, No. 99 West 12th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, precisely. The remains will be taken to Morristown on Friday morning for interment.

NELSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, in the 69th year of his age, ANTHONY BLEECKER NELSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., without further notice.

CONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, NOV. 5, ELIZA JANE CONNELL, aged 16 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 Adelphi-st., on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, MAGGIE E., daughter of Chas. H. and Amelia Wright, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, James Johnson, No. 288 High-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LALOR.—At No. 6 Huntingdon-st., South Brooklyn, the residence of his mother, on Tuesday night, Nov. 6, WILLIAM E., third son of the late Richard Lalor, of Cascade, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.)

LANE.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, suddenly, SARAH LANE, aged 60 years and 3 months.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

HAMILTON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, WM. HAMILTON, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at Friends' Meeting House.

MEEKS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, ROBERT L. MEEKS.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, and from the Presbyterian Church at 11½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LODER.—In Rye, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, POLLY ANN, wife of Benjamin Loder, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave 4th-av., corner 27th-st., (New Haven Railroad Depôt,) at 12¼ P. M.; returning, leave Rye at 4¼ P. M.

KNEVALS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, SAMUEL D., youngest son of Sherman W. and Lucy M. Knevals, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M.

RICKERS.—In Middletwon, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 29, HELLEN, daughter of Thomas Sheppard, Esq., and wife of Frederick H. Rickers

☞ New-Orleans and Middletown papers please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
AT
NO. 881 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
2,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
800 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
800 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children.....25 cents per yard.
800 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
500 pieces FANCY SILKS.....$17 50 each.
500 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
2,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
800 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
800 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
10,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains. Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
In consequence of alterations to be made in adding the adjoining building, the entire stock must be closed out. The store has been closed to arrange and mark down the prices.
Will open the two stores on
THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
$40,000 worth of Laces, Ribbons, Collars, Sets, Bands, Flowers, Bonnets, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods
SELLING OUT.
Clearing sale of Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 5c. and 6c.
Clearing sale of Rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 10c. to 12c.
Clearing sale of Rich Ribbons, half price, 15c. to 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 25c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 31c.
Clearing sale of Head Dresses, 37c.
Clearing sale of Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk and Straw Bonnets.
Clearing sale of Chenille Scarfs, 6c. 8c.
Clearing sale Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing sale Silk Fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing sale Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6., 9c.
Clearing sale of Gloves and Hosiery.
Clearing sale of lined Lisle Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale of lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Clearing sale of lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c.. 18c.
Clearing sale of Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale of Silk Gauntlets, 25c.
Clearing sale of Kid Gauntlets, 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk Gloves, 10c.
At KINZEY'S clearing sale may be found
10,000 pairs of the cheapest Kid Gloves in the City.
2,000 pairs of assorted Kid Gloves, 25c., 31c.
2,000 pairs of dark Fall and Winter colors, 44c.
2,000 pairs of dark Fall and Winter Colors, 50c.
5,000 pairs of all colors best (8s.) Gloves, 60c.. 63c.
Clearing sale white Merino Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale fleeced-lined Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Cotton Hosiery, 6c.
Clearing sale Wool Half Hose, 9c., 10c.
Clearing sale fancy Wool Hose, 8c.
Clearing out 3,500 pairs finer Hosiery very cheap.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Clearing sale Needle-work Collars, 50c., 63c., 75c.
Clearing sale ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c.
Clearing sale gents' Handkerchiefs, 5c., 9c., 12½c., 15c.
Clearing sale ladies' Worked Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 31c., 50c., 56c.
Clearing sale best Steel Skirts, 13, 20, 30 springs, 50c., 75c., 91.
Clearing sale 3,500 pieces Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale Woolen Hoods nubias, cheap.
Clearing sale rich French Flowers, half price.
Clearing sale rich French Feathers, half price.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 10c., 12½c., 18c.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of all our auction goods.
Clearing sale of our entire wholesale stock.
The doors of the two stores at 10 o'clock THURSDAY MORNING. During this sale will open at 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., 21st and 22d sts.

303. CANAL-STREET. HATS, CAPS, SHOES AND HOSIERY. 303.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods and at the same time the most desirable prices for the usefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
J. R. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

FLANNELS.
We are now opening our Fall stock of
FLANNELS,
Manufactured especially for our best
RETAIL TRADE.
Real Welsh, 4-4 to 10-4, for Skirts.
SAXONY WELSH,
Patent Unshrinkable
SAXONY,
SWANSDOWN, heavy.
BALLARD VALE, 4-4 SHAKER
English and American, Canton, and all the best washing flannels manufactured.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway,
Have made
A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
of their very heavy stock of
RICH LACES
and
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

BROCATELLES,
SATINS,
BROCADES,
TAPESTRIES,
REPS.
New Goods to open on MONDAY.
The new colors in a great variety of Silk Curtain materials and covering.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers.
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 32-inch, 30-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

FLOWERS.
Mme R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway, New-York,
Flowers, Head dresses, Coiffures, &c., &c., from Duties, of Paris, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS.
Prices very much reduced, to close, if possible, a large stock.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BONNETS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway, New-York.
Bonnets from Alexandrine Gauze, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ Cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,186 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. B. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 379 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well-selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM,
No. 379 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 264 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Call for two days, at her present employer's, No. 35 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid; will be well recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 12 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; the best City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 20th-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 158 West 22d-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 3d-av., near 18th-st—call in the stove store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and washing, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; good City reference of five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to sew; speaks English and French; has good City reference. Call at No. 214 2d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork, plain sewing and to take care of children, or to do waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good reference for both situations. Call at No. 483 6th-av., near 29th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at No. 212 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid, and fine washing or waiting. Can give good reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED—A SITuation, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in washing; has 4 years' City reference. No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., fourth floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young American girl; has the best City references. Call at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the tailor's store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; will be found faithful and capable; is an excellent needle woman; can do all kinds of plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 360 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable and well-educated French girl, a situation in a respectable family to take care of children; no objection to go in the country or South. 405 Broome-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by an American girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing. No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices, &c., French and English style; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry of all kinds; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt factory, No. 151 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a steady, middle-aged woman; understands cooking in all its various branches, soups, jellies, pastry, boning fowls, made dishes; a small private family preferred to wages; good City reference. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear of the baker's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience in this country as cook; will be found competent of her business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 408 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands cooking of all kinds of meats, soups and game, and jellies; understands pastry and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first class cook; also first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house: best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams, jellies and orange ices; also game, made and side dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived for several years in this City in the most respectable families; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, in a small private family; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; good City references can be given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but those that live a short distance in the country and willing to pay good wages. Apply at No. 286 Spring-st., rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner Waverley-place and 4th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; she fully understands her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, also baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references; can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Rivington.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent young woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c., or would go as laundress; does any kind of fine washing, and can flute and plait. City reference. Call at Mrs. Millar's, No. 177 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; bread, biscuit and pastry; has City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing or to go in the country. Call at No. 116 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, game, gravys, and all kinds of desserts; very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 48 West 11th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman of many years' experience as first-class cook; will be found competent for her business; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 186 East 21st-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands all branches of cooking; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 43 West 23d st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with three years' City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jelly, game, and family dishes; wages, $8 to $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 33d-st., room No. 5; the best City reference given.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands her business. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 304 Mott-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 71 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. by a competent woman; can give the best City references, and can be seen at No. 84 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two well-recommended servants, together or separate; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; the other, as chambermaid and assistant in washing or the charge of children; both have lived together for five years in their last place; no objections to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two sisters; one as an experienced and competent cook; no objection to assist with the washing in a small private family; the other as waitress or chambermaid, or sewing; would assist in the care of children. Have the best of references from their last place, where they have lived over six years. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business. The best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. No. 209 Columbia-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework for a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, with undoubted references from her last employer, wants a situation, in City or country, as cook and assist in washing and ironing; knows her business in all its branches, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Call at 56 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-rate cook washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she fully understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook and to do the washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place: can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted situations, by two well recommended Protestant girls, as cook and chambermaid, and for a small girl to mind children. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; has the best reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, for a very reliable, faithful servant-girl, a situation in either of the above capacities; is an excellent plain cook, and as washer and ironer excels; is of neat appearance, truthful, honest and obliging; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook and laundress in a private fam.; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th str., in the bakery.]

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED BY TWO respectable girls, situations, one as first-rate cook; is willing to take part of the washing and ironing. The other as first-class waitress and to do the fine washing and ironing. Have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; will make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A "DOWN EAST" LAdy perfectly conversant in all kinds of family work, and an economical manager in household affairs, is desirous of having the charge of a widower's family or would devote herself to the care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Salary a secondary consideration. Address Mrs. H. CONE, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 38 Pitt-st., first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 450 West 16th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY' MAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO procure a situation for a high'y respectable person whom she has known many years either as lady's maid or housekeeper; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful. Any note sent to No. 16 West 25th-st., will receive immediate attention.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as lady's maid or nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th st., first door from 6th av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND GOVERNESS.—A young American Catholic lady wishes to get a situation as lady's maid and governess to a child, and hairdresser; has no objection to travel; will find first-class City references. Call at No. 192 East 33d-st., 2d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as laundress; has City references from one of the best families in the City, where she has lived for a length of time. Apply or address note to Madame GARVINE, 89 West 24th-st., until suited.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman with three year's City reference, a situation as laundress; will wait on a lady; is quick at the needle; makes shirts and does lady's fine sewing; is willing to travel; wages $9; also, understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged English woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; is willing to make herself useful when time allows. The best of City reference. Can be seen for this week at No. 406 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse, who is capable of taking care of children, and has good reference from her last place, in which she has lived three years. Apply at No. 44 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 16th-st., near 6th-av,

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 309 6th-av., third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as nurse; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent to take charge of the nursery in any capacity; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTed, by a woman of very steady habits; strictly honest and sober; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can also do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av., over the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl desires a situation in City or country as nurse or ladies' maid; is a first-class dressmaker and embroiderer, and an excellent hairdresser; is capable of teaching the French language; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; will be found dutiful and obliging; a good home preferred; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st.

AS NURSE. &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to go South; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 26 East 12th-st., near University-place. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and plain sewing; best City reference can be given. Call at 136 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a competent person as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go South with a kind family; has good City references. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., over the grocery-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine; would go out by the day, week or month; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 2.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing, or will take care of growing children and will make herself useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and embroider; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT PERson wants a situation with a family or lady; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objection to filling the capacity of lady's maid; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as seamstress, or do a little chamberwork; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's dresses and do all kind of family sewing, and also embroidery and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference, if required. Call at No. 220 West 25th-st.

AS SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR.—A seamstress, with a sewing-machine, wishes employment in families: is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, shirts and dressmaking; terms moderate; also, an operator will go to work on their own machines; can work Grover & Baker's, Weed's and others. Call at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Inquire in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; has lived in the best of families. Can give good City references if required Call at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a girl as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room and saloon; reference from her present employers. Call for two days, at No. 375 7th-av, second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, a professed waitress, in a private family; has no objection to do some chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid or laundress. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 East 19th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable married woman. Has excellent reference. Apply at No. 375 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses nurses, general housework'rs, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-avenue, near 23d-st. Only nice tidy capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands soups, meats, game, cake and all kinds of dessert; has no objection to assist with the washing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., third floor.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

WANTED—TO OBTAIN A GOOD PLACE FOR the Winter for a girl 12 years old, trusty, neat and industrious, to take care of a child or do light work in a house. Inquire for two days of her present employer, No 81 West 26th-st

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks French and English, wishes a situation to travel with a family to Europe. Good City references given. Address T. KEHL, No. 276 West 22d-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Englishman as coachman in a private gentleman's family; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to the country; satisfactory reference will be given from his late employer. A note addressed to J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man as coachman;

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st.

Regular Weekly Sale.—A large and general assortment of Furniture, in excellent order: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture; handsome mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and oak extension-tables, marble-top hat-stands, pier-glass, sewing-machines, &c.

At 1 o'clock P. M.

One express wagon and one spring cart.

At 3 o'clock P. M.

Velvet and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lot of plain school and office furniture, stoves, &c.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BULBOUS ROOTS

At auction THIS DAY, Nov. 8,

At No. 5 Broad-st.

Consisting principally of double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., &c., by catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Cuyps, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommegangk, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Lentze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery will be open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson rep; black walnut dining room suite in leather, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top etagere, hair mattresses, rosewood cottage chairs, bolsters and pillows, leather beds, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, dining tables, mahogany tete-a-tetes in hair cloth, rosewood pianos, &c. Also, two superb carved rosewood suites in satin, 14 pieces very elegantly upholstered shell pattern, Turkish easy chairs, solid rosewood suites, splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, carved legs, with solid pearl keys.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, STOVES, PATENT HEATERS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a family removing from 30th-st. It will comprise everything in the line of good parlor, dining-room, bed-room and basement, including one very superior rosewood piano-forte, 7¼-octave, richly carved all round, and made by one of our best City makers; also, three or four parlor suites almost entirely new; several tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, chandeliers, stoves, heaters, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale positive.

EDWARD SOHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in various coverings, marble-top etageres, centre and sofa tables, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, &c.: also, 80 pattern cards of Eyre, Ward & Co.'s celebrated pocket knives and scissors, together with 2,200 lbs. white cotton tape. All in fine order and well adapted to the hardware trade; also, 119 dozen Sheffield files, assorted. Terms four months.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORder of Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, on the 10th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:

120 Rifles, flint lock.

1,365 Rifles, altered to percussion.

Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen ware, &c.

WHITING & GILBERT, Attorneys.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c, Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcissus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address

P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 113 Fulton-st., a large assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Jonquilles, Iris, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Warranted fresh importation and true to name.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain, calf and kip double-sole water-proof boots.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1856, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"Sec. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

H. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

AND W. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and F. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house now occupied as the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructures and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

HENRY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and F. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house now occupied as the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructures and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

HENRY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

2,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-story of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—NO. 5 HANOVER-PLACE—A SNUG two-story and basement cottage, gas and water, in perfect order; location and neighborhood unexceptionable; near to Fulton-av. cars. The above house will be sold under foreclosure, Nov. 9, 1860, at 12 M., at City salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at public auction.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x56 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. P. MANN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the

NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO.,
No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Boyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.—SOME SPLENDID FLOORS IN NEW houses, 32d-st., marble mantels, gas pipes and fixtures, everything in the best finish; for first-class tenants. Call soon as they are going off like hot cakes. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, first-class house (the west house of a row of five) on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen between 8 and 10 A. M.

A. LESTER, No. 183 Chambers-st.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 211 East 50th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Neighborhood strictly first class. Apply to W. F. JORDAN, 18 Wall-st., Room 20.

FURNITURE.

$5. SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.

The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled

ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular, Address

GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary,
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.

BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa. French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.

For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

YEDO OOLONG.—FIRST INVOICE OF JAPAnese Teas from Yedo, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation.

A. MORTON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

THE FIRM OF HENRY A. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. PLATT alone will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUntry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 5 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st. Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 636 Broadway, corne of 13th-st

T. G. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed their office to No. 13 Bond-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Branch office at residence, No. 150 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL.—$5 PER TON FOR BEST QUALITY, FOR furnaces, ranges, grates, and stoves; screened and delivered from under cover; 2,000 lbs. per ton warranted. D. F. LAWLER removed from No. 54 Worth-st., to No. 231 Elizabeth, between Prince and Houston sts.

LAWLER & HOAG.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—ON THE LINE OF A RAILroad, within one hour of New-York, in exchange for CHART, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CARMINATIVE.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no scar, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depot No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Feyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
$7,000	Anchor Ins. R. Stock	40	Stuyvesant Ins..... 25
20	People's Insurance.. 50	20	Jersey City Ins..... 50
30	Brooklyn Central R. 50	40	Hope Insurance..... 50
20	City Insurance..... 70	50	Staten Island Bck Co. 50
40	Washington Ins..... 50	100	Brooklyn Gas Lt. Co. 25
40	Beekman Ins..... 25	30	Lowery Insurance.... 25
600	Kerosene Gas L. Co.. 25	40	United States Ins.... 25
40	New Amsterdam Ins. 25	70	Hamilton Insurance. 15
400	South Pacific R R...100		

$6,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
10,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortg. Bonds.
4,000 St. Louis Co., (Mo.,) 7 ₱ Cent. Bonds.
400 Madison Ind. and Peru R. R. 8 ₱ Cent. div Bds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 12. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be said upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONington Railroad Co Stock; old and new bought. One share New-York Opera House for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

$5,000 WANTED FOR THREE OR FIVE years on a good house in this City, worth $8,000. Apply to IRELAND & CO., No. 122 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal.*

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most perfect work of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"the Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great pile remedy, and is used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of diseases, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT—4 lots on Washington or West sts., below Canal; 6 lots above Canal-st.; 4 lots on Madison-av., west of Broadway, for which cash and mortgage will be paid. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—THE UPPER PART OF A BRICK house, four or five rooms, with bas ment; rent not to exceed $350; family small. Address Box No. 382 Lower Post-office.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 9 A. M.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday Nov 28.
AFRICA Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage

THE ELECTION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

present Administration are convinced that the true "irrepressible conflict" was between conservatism and patriotism, looking to the country's future interests, on the one side, and the demoralized Democracy on the other. They rejoice at the latter's defeat, and the downfall of the old Democratic demagogues. This sentiment generally prevails in the breasts of all Southerners who voted against BRECKINRIDGE and the existing Administration. They wanted to see the Administration Democracy "wiped out," and they will now have the desired opportunity. W.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Yesterday the election for President and Vice-President of the United States was held throughout the several States of the Union, and we have sufficient returns from New-York to indicate that the State has given its electoral vote to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which, with the States heretofore conceded to him, assures a majority in the electoral college for LINCOLN and HAMLIN as President and Vice-President of the United States. As we cannot offer to the readers of the *Sun* one word of congratulation upon so inauspicious a result, we are disposed to do no more than announce the fact the morning, and await the developments that may ensue.

Resignation of Federal Officers in South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Private dispatches received here from Charleston state, that Judge MAGRATH, Attorney GENERAL, and the Collector of the Port of Charleston, resigned their positions on hearing of LINCOLN's election. K.

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—SECESSION MOVEMENTS.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 5—12 P. M.

A caucus was held to-night, at which it was ascertained that a large majority of the Legislature are for immediate secession by State action.

An immense crowd assembled this evening at the Congaree House and serenaded Senator CHESNUT. He spoke long and eloquently, declaring the last hope of the Union gone and resistance unavailable. The speech was enthusiastically received, because MR. CHESNUT was hitherto uncommitted.

It is rumored that Senator HAMMOND will follow suit.

Messrs. BONHAM, RHETT, Ex-Governor ADAMS and others, spoke also in the same strain.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Joint resolutions were adopted in the South Carolina Legislature Thursday, on the question to call a Convention of the people of the State for the reorganization of the militia, and preparations for the defence of the State, Mr. BUIST urging in the House the resolution that said action should be "prompt, immediate, unqualified, effective and decisive in case of LINCOLN's election."

WILLIAM W. BOYCE, M. C., spoke from the steps of the Congaree House on Tuesday night, urging secession in case of Mr. LINCOLN's election. He was followed by other prominent Carolinians.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Charleston *Mercury* says the news of LINCOLN's election at Charleston was received with long-continued cheering for a Southern Confederacy.

At Augusta stern indignation was expressed. Different portions of the South, which have been heard from, favor calling State Conventions to deliberate on the course of policy. It was reported in Columbia last night that the South Carolina Legislature will soon send a Commissioner to the Georgia Legislature to confer about prompt action.

No Excitement in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Whigs are all well pleased at the result of the election, while the Democrats are somewhat indignant. There is far less excitement, however, than was anticipated—in fact, there is no more than at any previous Presidential election. K.

Outrages upon the Wide-Awakes at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, a party of about two hundred proceeded to the Republican Wigwam, broke open the doors, rushed in violently, destroyed the different pieces of furniture, took away the Lincoln and Hamlin streamer and several Wide-Awake uniforms. Pistols were fired and window lights extensively broken. Only six of the many who had assembled to hear the election returns were in the building at the time. Nine arrests have been made. There was much general disorder during the night at public places.

AT THE NORTH.

Excitement and Enthusiasm in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

There is considerable excitement in this city over the election results. To-night several clubs are out; the Corning Pioneers and Little Giants are parading over CORNING'S victory, and the Wide-Awakes are out in force rejoicing over the general result in the Union and the success of LINCOLN.

The Central Club of Wide-Awakes have adopted resolutions, introduced by Prof. AMASA MCCOY, declaring that necessities may arise for the continuance of the organization, and resolving to keep up the same as a permanent political organization.

VIBBARD is elected to Congress by about 400 majority. Serenading parties have been playing opposite Mr. CORNING'S house during the evening.

An Independent View of Mr. Lincoln's Position.

From Forney's Press.

We know nothing of Mr. LINCOLN'S qualities beyond that which has been written and spoken of him by his organs and friends, and from this we are free to estimate him as an upright and patriotic citizen. Much would be expected of him, even if he passed into the Presidential Chair in tranquil times, but now that certain men are threatening to break up the foundations of the public peace, there will be demanded from him every attribute of statesmanship—great prudence, great courage, and a fervent and constant patriotism. He will have time to reflect profoundly upon his mission—time to reject the counsels of extreme men—time to weigh in the balance of his judgment the complaints of the sensitive South—time to measure his own capacity to meet his new emergencies. He should, first of all, review and respect the prejudices of those who live in the Slave States. They are his fellow-countrymen—bound, in the ties of blood and interest, to the millions of the Free States. Many of their complaints arise from their peculiar condition, from their minority relations to the rest of the Union, and from events with which Mr. LINCOLN has had no sympathy, and over which he has had no control. If he bears himself wisely in his grave office, he will not only rivet them more firmly to the Union, but he will, at the same time, put into outer darkness the evil spirits of both sections, who for years have been sowing the seeds of fanaticism and dissension among a happy population.

Let Mr. LINCOLN *reciprocate all the amicable feelings of conservative Southern men.* He is solemnly committed against all attempts to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, and we believe he will do his utmost to enforce the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. LINCOLN does not go into the Presidential chair as the chief of the Republican organization. He ceases to be a partisan the moment he becomes the Executive, and if he needed instruction and admonition against pursuing a sectional or selfish course, he will find it in the volume which preserves for posterity the follies, the treacheries and the corruptions of his immediate predecessor. In the selection of his Cabinet, Mr. LINCOLN will realize his first and most delicate responsibility. We have no right even to advise, much less to dictate to him, but he cannot fail to see that he is not indebted for his position to the mere strength of the Republican organization, but to the dissensions in the Democratic Party; and he should make it his study to surround himself by such advisers as will at once convince the country that he intends to administer the Government economically and wisely, and after the best models of the Union-loving patriots who have gone before him.

The Douglas Ticket in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia (Forney's) Press.

By the returns from the different wards of our city, as well as from other portions of the State, it will be seen that the straight Douglas Electoral ticket has received a large number of votes, notwithstanding *its formal withdrawal by the Committee which originally appointed it.* No pains whatever were taken to circulate it. On the contrary, vigilant efforts were made to suppress it, and it was only because we supposed that a few of our citizens wished to vote in strict accordance with their convictions that we announced that those who were anxious to procure a pure Douglas ticket could do so at this office. It is now evident that if it had been regularly kept in the field it would have received the support of an immense number of the Democrats of the State, as many thousands of the friends of DOUGLAS have voted for the Reading ticket because they could not procure the straight ticket, and because the Douglas Committee had taken the position that the Reading Electors were bound to support Judge DOUGLAS, and nobody else.

AT THE EAST.

Republicans Jubilant in Massachusetts—The Defeat of Mr. Burlingame.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Republicans are jubilant over the general result, and 100 guns will be fired to-day.

The defeat of Burlingame somewhat depressed the enthusiasm of the Republicans last night, and charges of frauds in the First Ward are to be investigated.

Mr. Rice, who is reelected in the 4th district, received quite an ovation from his friends during the evening.

From the Boston Advertiser.

In the hour of the general triumph the Republicans experience a piece of pretty severe discipline in the defeat of Mr. BURLINGAME. He loses his election, in a very heavy poll, for the want of 257 votes. His own city of Cambridge, which gave him 243 plurality two years ago, turned yesterday against him the cold shoulder of 18 plurality for Mr. APPLETON. But for this he would have been elected. Thus is a prophet not without honor save in his own home. There is a most extraordinary increase in Mr. APPLETON's vote in Ward 1 in Boston, so large as to suggest the suspicion of fraud, and we presume the matter will be investigated. It may possibly turn out, after all, that Mr. BURLINGAME is the true choice of the District. For the present, however, we must assume, however reluctantly, that the figures which we have are correct.

Let no man, at home or abroad, misconstrue the defeat of Mr. BURLINGAME into any halting on the part of Massachusetts with regard to her abhorrence of the extension of Slavery. In the same Wards and towns composing the Fifth District, which have elected Mr. APPLETON to represent them in Congress, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has a plurality of 4,000 over JOHN BELL, the next highest candidate for President; and unless we are mistaken in the figures which we have at hand at the time of writing, the vote of LINCOLN outnumbers that of BELL, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE united, in the district. We know that many citizens (acting upon what we think a mistaken policy) voted for LINCOLN *and Appleton*; tickets of this sort were printed and freely circulated. While Mr. BIGELOW is defeated in the Fourth District, Mr. APPLETON owes his election in the Fifth, to the belief on the part of these voters, holding the balance of power, that he will support the moderate and conservative measures of LINCOLN's administration as unreservedly as Mr. BURLINGAME, in support of this belief they have pointed to the old Whig platforms, Anti-Slavery planks included, to which Mr. APPLETON has over and over again subscribed, differing in no essential respect from the Chicago platform of to-day.

From the Atlas and Bee.

There can be no doubt that gross fraud was perpetrated in Ward 1 yesterday. The number of ballots cast exceeds the names upon the voting list by some two hundred, as we understand. This is the first attempt at ballot stuffing on an extensive scale that has ever been attempted in Boston. It was done in behalf of an aristocrat and millionaire of Beacon-street, who is expected to realize the benefit from the atrocious outrage. This gross fraud will not be allowed to rest. It will be thoroughly investigated at once, and this result, we feel assured, will set aside the election. Should a second ballot be had the result will be reversed. Mr. BURLINGAME could not be defeated on a fair, honest vote. Let the whole thing be sifted to the bottom. Ballot-stuffing can never thrive in Boston.

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

The Republicans and Their Triumph—General Feeling and Speculations—A Grand Display of the Wide-Awakes to Come.

The Republican pulse continues to beat high. Chanticleer is perched on the back of the American Eagle, and with flapping wings and a sonorous note proclaims his joy at the victory. The return of the the First NAPOLEON from Elba did not create a greater excitement than the returns of the present election. All day yesterday the inquiry was in everybody's mouth, "What's the latest news?" Newspapers were in demand. What, with the cries of the urchins who vended them, the demonstrations of the jubilant and the groans of the wounded, the Metropolis of yesterday was to the every-day New-York as Babel to a charnel-house. Every omnibus that carried its dozen of citizens businessward in the morning was a reading room, a political meeting-house and a *pseudo* stock board, all in one,—*e pluribus unum.* Some read the papers, some fought the bloodless battle o'er again, bringing their batteries of profound argument to bear upon the proposition that they "knew LINCOLN would be elected;" and some in sarcastic mood bewailed with mock seriousness the heavy losses from depreciated stocks that were sure to follow the dire calamity of the inauguration of the chosen of a majority of the people. In the streets, in the restaurants, in offices and counting-houses—counting certain counting-houses out—such was the tenor of the talk, and the character of the occupations of all to whom a leisure moment came. There were few Fusionists to be found. There was a dearth of Democrats—a scarcity of those who professed and called themselves Bell-Everett men. Republicans everywhere seem wide awake, while

"Drowsy tinklings lull the distant fold"

of their bell-ringing opponents. Distant, indeed—for this side of Mason and Dixon's line there is hardly a tintinnabulation, where but yesterday the Callithumpians seemed let loose.

We searched in vain for some one that could tell us of the feelings of the defeated. Every one declared himself a Lincoln man, or else said nothing. We visited the Custom-house and studied the *triste* physiognomies of the Federal office-holders. Some looked blue and sat shivering at their desks; but it was a cold day,—very cold,—much colder than the few that preceded it. At length passing through Nassau-street we met an acquaintance,—one whom we had heard during the campaign expressing his predilections for DOUGLAS, and his blissful anticipations of Arcadian Winters in office at Washington under the Douglas dynasty. We hailed him; he was in a great hurry and couldn't stop,—bank just closing,—all that sort of thing. We took him by the button; that is the shot across the bows that will always bring one to. He stopped, and, after a moment's attention to our inquiries, "My dear Sir," he said, "I'm a Lincoln man, *and always was!*" We pursued our investigations in that direction no further. In all seriousness, we heard less about Disunion yesterday than we have heard any day in a month past; we heard quite as many jokes about Dry Goods and Salt River as have come to our ears within the same period; and we learned nothing that would lead us to suppose that the people of the fairly beaten parties will acquiesce now in the expressed will of the people a whit less gracefully than the Republicans submitted when they were overborne four years ago.

Of course, there will be demonstrations on the part of the Republicans "all the country through." What shall be the nature of them is already a subject of discussion. The Republican State Executive Committee will meet next Tuesday—probably at Albany—and arrange the preliminaries of a grand celebration. The Chairman, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, in jocose mood, observed yesterday, that for his part, he believed the best way would be to roast a large elephant somewhere in the centre of the State, and invite all the people. A bystander remarked that it would certainly be a "big thing." The Wide-Awakes of the City will have a grand parade some day of this week or the next.

The Lamentations of the Defeated.

Our metropolis just now is one great Rama. Lamentation is in the streets and wailing on the corners. People are weeping for their candidates and will not be comforted, because they are not. Mourners are visible in the parks, and in the "private parlors" of the hotels, and in all other public places. They go about with streaming eyes and red noses, surveying the field of battle, and bursting out with renewed grief when they recognize the features of a friend among the slain. Sometimes they become lugubriously jolly, sit down in each other's laps, mingle their woes, clink their glasses together, and become convivial upon tears. These sad scenes are the inevitable result of all great victories. Battle-fields are not pleasant for promenades on the day after a battle. The dead tell no tales, but the wounded do not remain so discreet a silence, and cry out pretty loudly. Their cries blend sadly with the shouts of the victors. It is useless to say: "They were rascals and deserved to be killed." The conviction that they were fellow-creatures forces itself upon the most unthinking mind, and it is ever natural to sympathize with suffering humanity. A sensitive spirit would take no delight even in the agonies of an Alderman; and it is questionable whether any man, unless, indeed, he had been brutalized by several years in Congress, would feel any especial pleasure in witnessing the crucifixion of a Common Councilman. We venture to assert that even the most biased Wide-Awake is possessed of a feeling akin to sympathy, if not sorrow, as he meets a discomfited colonel, a disjointed captain, or a scattered sergeant in the late Democratic Army. And his heart would be harder than the nether millstone if he did not. The man who can exult in the present pangs of RYNDERS would enjoy the whirring of a cock-chafer impaled on a pin with diabolical delight. It is a great pity, however, that the defeated do not take their fate with more equanimity. Is the balm of a local triumph insufficient to soothe the wounds of their national defeat? Religion should teach them to bear their woes with resignation—Philosophy should teach them composure. Relieved from the great and arduous duty of saving the Union in its integrity, they can now devote themselves assiduously to saving the pieces. In addition to this, the pious task devolves upon them of burying the dead and making provision for the wounded. The expenses of the battle, too, remain to be paid, and this should afford sufficient employment to do away with idle grief. Wring out your handkerchiefs, gentlemen, pass around the hat and quietly bury your dead.

How the Fusionists took their Defeat.

The quiet which attended the actual election on Tuesday was only a foreshadowing of the manner in which the result of that election was received yesterday. SHAKESPEARE says that man is a creature who "looks before and after." The "after" of the election, with the "great hereafter" that was predicted by the Southern Press and Northern Fusionists, in case LINCOLN should be elected, was quite mildly treated by the parties which suffered defeat. It is to their credit that, being defeated, they bore it handsomely. Fusionist met Republican amicably at the breakfast table,—amicably in the street, amicably in the store, and, in fact, in an amicable manner, invited him to "just take a little, it won't hurt you."

One of our wandering reporters in a ramble around town, tried to find out some discordant element in the popular sentiment, and to that end visited the chief hotels, especially those which Southerners do most approve; also the restaurants, the public places of resort, and (but it was only as a matter of duty) the drinking saloons. Thus the New-York Hotel, the Lafarge, the Metropolitan and the St. Nicholas were approached with the very best results. Although a large number of Southern gentlemen and families were residing at each of these popular establishments, there were no symptoms of revolt, of dissatisfaction even, or of anything else than a disposition for enjoyment. Nothing whatever was there to indicate that the Government would change hands on the 4th of March next, and, after that, according to YANCEY, WISE and other equally good authorities, "the deluge." That any calamity threatened the Union seemed as far from everybody's thoughts, as the idea that a volcano might break out in the Central Park, and by its eruption convert our Empire City into another Pompeii or Herculaneum. Of course the election was a frequent theme of conversation, and there were not those wanting who expressed disappointment, with an occasional acerbity of accent, but they were not numerous, and were easily led to change the subject. Human nature is a singular compound of contradictions. We readily accept to-day, especially when we cannot help it, what we denied and defied yesterday. Thus it was, that some "fire-eaters," Northern and Southern, whom our wandering reporter met on Monday, rampant for BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, BELL, LANE—anybody but LINCOLN—and secession, with absolute ruin to the country, if he was elected—were discovered yesterday to be as mild as newly-weaned lambs.

In places not so important as these large hotels, those restaurants and saloons, which (in the path of duty only) our wandering reporter visited, everything was equally quiet and congenial. Where, before election, and on the day of election, bands of men, eight or ten strong, with tumblers in their hands, half filled with some kind of fluid, would impress, with said tumblers on the counter, and with very audible vocal accompaniment, their devotion to the "U-n-i-o-n," there were the same men yesterday, a trifle melancholy, perhaps, "sadder but wiser," quaffing lemonade, or ginger soda, with the very slightest dash of brandy in it, with no tap of tumbler or vocal accompaniment whatever. One thing was on some occasions, but not often, peculiar in their conduct. If, in the street, they espied a Republican friend approaching, something novel in a store window, some architectural ornament in a new building, or an examination of the sky, in anticipation of rain, would so divert their attention, that they allowed their Republican friend to pass. There was also a sheepishness in their countenances which strangely contrasted with their boastful and defiant physiognomy during the last five or six weeks.

Sometimes our Reporter encountered an office-holder—one in the Custom-house, for instance. He was an exception to the general rule of placability and pacificality. He was as ugly as a disturbed snake. Then, on the other hand, making a virtue of necessity, another would say, "Well, after all, perhaps LINCOLN's election will be for the best—may tend to settle things generally, if he is not aggressive, and—do you think there will be a general routing out of us small office-holders?" This shadow of a man, rabid Fusionist on Tuesday, becoming a convert to bread and butter, and roast beef with gravy, devoutly wishes today that he had been a Lincolnite ever since the Chicago Convention.

Our wandering Reporter sums up his experience of yesterday in one comprehensive and satisfactory sentence: LINCOLN's election, acknowledged gloomily and with discontent by his opponents, is, nevertheless, accepted as a fixed fact, without detriment to the Union or to the business relations with the South, but attended with unpleasant results to numerous parties who have to vacate lucrative posts to make way for new-comers.

The Victors and the Vanquished at their Respective Head-quarters.

The Bell-Everett Party gathered, last evening, at their rallying hall in Broadway, though with numbers much reduced, and with greatly chastened enthusiasm as compared with Tuesday night. Some two hundred persons visited the head-quarters during the evening, apparently to pick up such crumbs of comfort as the corrected returns might afford them, and to hear what might be dispensed from the rostrum. There was no formal organization of the meeting, but one of the officers introduced Mr. MORGAN, a gentleman from Tennessee. Mr. MORGAN excused himself from making any lengthy remarks, as he was suffering from a severe hoarseness, contracted by his severe labors during the last few days of the canvass. He had not closed his eyes since yesterday morning, and he had not, therefore, to open them very wide this morning to learn—as he did at a very early hour, by reference to bulletins—that they had been badly beaten. He regretted, as they all did—most deeply regretted—that they had not been victorious; but they would bear their defeat with that equanimity which a consciousness of being in the right inspired. They had now only to wait and see what would come of it, and who were responsible.

A banner, inscribed in rather bad taste, and referring to the defeat of Mr. BURLINGAME, was displayed on the platform, and supplied the lack of better material for producing shouts of derision.

At the Republican head-quarters there was a very large gathering, and addresses by A. C. HILLS and PARKE GODWIN. The best of humor prevailed. The speakers advised the practice of moderation in the enjoyment of their victory, and the most circumspect regard to the feelings of the vanquished party. The Republicans could afford to be magnanimous.

A procession of Wide-Awakes, under the lead of Alderman BRADY and Mr. VAN RIPER, visited the residences, first of JOHN KEYSER, in West Twelfth-street, and afterwards of JOHN T. SHAW, in Vandam-street, to congratulate them upon their election. Both gentlemen appeared and made pithy addresses in response to the cheers which called them out, and thanked their friends for the compliment of the visit.

Arrests for Illegal Voting.

An old man, giving the name of JAMES W. SLOVER, who represented that he had spent the last four weeks in electioneering for the Fusion Party, presented himself at the poll of the Eighth election District of the Twenty-second Ward early on Tuesday morning and deposited his ballots without let or hindrance. In the afternoon his enthusiasm had increased to such a pitch that he tried to get in "just one more vote" for the candidates of his choice. To do this he presented himself, shortly before the polls closed, at the same place where he had voted in the morning, and his attempted fraud having been detected, he was taken into custody. Justice CONNOLLY sent him to prison pending an examination into the case.

The following named persons were also taken before the police magistrates yesterday on charges of having unwarrantably attempted to exercise the elective franchise: James Scales from the First Ward; Michael Smith from the Fifteenth Ward; Wm. Gantz and John McCaffrey from the Tenth; Jas. McDermott from the Twenty-second; Charles O'Hearn and Michael Dorrs from the Twenty-third; Edward Gleason from the Seventeenth; David P. Bryant and Henry Wilson from the Seventh, and James O'Shannessy and Francis O'Neil from the Eleventh. Three or four of the accused are also amenable for having violated a provision of the Registry law, the penalty for which offence is severer than that imposed for voting illegally—the latter being punished by confinement for a term of six months in the Penitentiary, and the former by imprisonment for not less than a year. The Police Commissioners have given permission to the members of the force making the arrests to receive the $100 reward offered for each conviction in a case of this kind.

Mr. Yancey's Political Observations in New-York.

MR. YANCEY made a speech in New-Orleans after his return from the North, in the course of which he said:

"If New-York is lost to Mr. LINCOLN, then we go into the scramble in the House. But the probabilities are that LINCOLN will get New-York. I traveled through New-York, and *the Bell men were working faithfully for the Union ticket, and the Douglas men stood by with folded arms.* Although I was using all the influence I possessed in favor of the Union ticket, and in favor of his getting the vote of that ticket in case it would secure the defeat of LINCOLN, yet the Douglas papers flung their Parthian arrows after me, denouncing me with the grossest calumny.

The Bell papers received me with respect, and parted with me with cordiality. The Douglas papers received me with calumny, and parted with me with lies. They used every effort to nullify whatever influence I might have excited in behalf of the Union ticket. What did this mean? It meant, perhaps, as many of our friends feared, that the Douglas party was in secret combination with LINCOLN. I fear, indeed, that this is the case. I wish to God it were not so. Yet if the Union ticket should be elected, and it could elect Mr. DOUGLAS, let its vote be given to him, not for his sake, but for the little good it might do the country.

Another Dred Scott Decision Coming Soon.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

It has been asked whether the United States Supreme Court will not adjudicate the pending Territorial question—that is, the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery. In the Dred Scott case, the Chief Justice gave his opinion to the effect that the Territory, as a creature of Congress, could not do what Congress could not do. *But a case has arisen which will bring that particular question directly before the Court for decision.* It will involve the distinct question of the right of a Territory to exclude or abolish Slavery. Should the Court decide that the Territory cannot exercise this power in a particular case, the Territorial authorities must be bound by it; and if in any case the processes of the Court should be resisted, the United States Marshal must be supported to any extent by the Executive of the United States. The case which I refer to is to come from Kansas. The Territorial question may perhaps thus be settled by the admission of Kansas, and by the expecteddecision of the Supreme Court.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SMALL EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY HALL.—In the absence of any news from the various City Departments, the components of which were engaged, yesterday, in cyphering up the grand result, a small excitement was created in the City Hall by way of affording an item for the reporters. It appears that Mr. JOHN CALLAHAN, who ran for and claims to be elected as member of Assembly from the lower district, was violently opposed by THOMAS BYRNES, Superintendent of Lands and Places, long a resident of the Fifth Ward, and who, claiming the right of free speech, had expressed very openly his opinions as to Mr. CALLAHAN'S qualifications for the office to which he aspired. These not being remarkably favorable, aroused the ire of the member elect, and yesterday afternoon, while CALLAHAN was surrounded by friends, Mr. BYRNES was discovered approaching the City Hall, in the vestibule of which the party were standing. Mr. BYRNES, unconscious of any premeditated attack, entered the Hall on business, when he was accosted by Mr. CALLAHAN, and angry words ensued, the result being that Mr. CALLAHAN was caught by the throat and so tightly squeezed, that he called for some friend to cut his cravat. Mr. BYRNES got off with a torn coat. The fracas caused, for a time, much excitement in and about the City Hall, but it gradually subsided after the belligerents had separated. The greatest damage done during the affray, was the blacking of the eye of an innocent porter who chanced to witness the affray, and who was unguarded enough to express his disapprobation of the proceedings.

LECTURE ON CENTRAL AFRICA.—Those who desire to learn more than they know at present regarding the recently explored districts of Central Africa, would do well to attend the lecture which is to be delivered this evening at Mr. GARNETT'S Church by Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, one of the Commissioners of the Niger Valley Exploring party. Mr. CAMPBELL sailed from Liverpool in the Royal Mail steamship *Ethiope*, and on the 20th of July, 1859, landed in the Roads of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, in the Bight of Benin, Gulf of Guinia. Having spent six weeks there, he visited successively Abbeokuta, Ijaye, Oyo, Ogbimoshaw and Ilorin. Mr. CAMPBELL'S description of these towns, of the adventures which he had in reaching them; his sketches of the characteristics of the different tribes, and of the peculiarities of the section of country through which he passed, and his advice to those who may be desirous of visiting these interesting regions, will be well worth hearing.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—A drowned man, apparently 40 years of age, who, from his dress, is supposed to have been a sailor, was yesterday found near pier No. 8, East River. The body of another man was found in the water at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River. It is said that he jumped off the dock a short time before for the purpose of drowning himself. In both cases inquests will be held to-day.

DEATH FROM SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—On Tuesday evening, a Mrs. HARRIGAN, residing at No. 38 Lewis-street, was found dead in her room under circumstances leading to the belief that she had been beaten to death. Her husband, PATRICK HARRIGAN, was arrested on suspicion that he caused her death, and the matter will be investigated by the Coroner.

THE SLAVER ACHORN.—Before U. S. Commissioner BETTS yesterday, JOSEPH SANTAS, a Portuguese, was offered as bondsman for the release of the slaver *Thomas Achorn*, which was seised in August last as a slaver. The brig was valued at $2,485. The case was postponed until Saturday next.

BROADWAY BE-RHYMED.—Mr. DE CORDOVA, "induced by the earnest representations of friends," will repeat at Clinton Hall, this evening, his humorous and unquestionably successful poem, "Broadway."

Police Reports.

A THIEF BETRAYED BY DRUNKENNESS.

On the 24th of last month, Mr. RENNE R. Randolph, proprietor of a lumber-yard at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, found it rather warm weather to work with his coat on; therefore he doffed the garment and placed it on a wood-pile. A short time afterwards he found it hid in a bed of weeds, and on searching the pockets discovered that his wallet and a quantity of valuable papers, notes, checks, &c., that it contained had been stolen. A search was made for the thief, but nothing was heard of him until last Sunday, on which day a young Irish laborer, named Thomas Clary, called at the residence of a man named John Murphy, in Thirty-eighth-street, and being very drunk at the time, he sat down before the stove, produced a lot of documents and put them in the fire. One of the papers dropped from his hand, and Mrs. Murphy being curious to know what the young man was destroying, picked it up, and an examination showed that it was one of the identical notes which had been stolen from Mr. Randolph. The arrest of Clary on a charge of larceny resulted, and additional proof against him having been developed, he was yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial.

A LARGE BUSINESS IN SHOP-LIFTING.

On Tuesday morning Officer Lefferts arrested two men, named William Martin and Otto Eating, both of whom it is alleged have been successfully engaged, for a long time past, in shop-lifting. The particular transaction which led to their arrest was the theft of half-a-dozen plated forks from the store No. 232 Bleecker-street, but on searching them, a quantity of pawn-tickets were found, representing several hundred dollars' worth of property, consisting principally of cloths, dress-goods, &c., all of which is believed to have been stolen. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY, who directed a policeman to obtain the goods from the pawn-offices, and they now await claimants at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. A second complaint has been lodged against the accused by Francis Dalton, tailor, at No. 140 Eighth-avenue, who alleged that they had stolen a blue cloth frock coat from him.

POLEING ON ELECTION DAY.

John Cassidy and John Cleary, young rag-pickers, were brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, on a charge of burglary. On Tuesday afternoon, they provided themselves with a long pole, having a hook fastened to the end of it, which ingenious contrivance was used for the purpose of stealing. Their first essay in this direction was made at the house of Mr. Peter H. Jackson, No. 118 East Thirty-first-street, where they opened a basement window, thrust in their pole, and hooked a woolen shawl from the lounge. Before they got the article, however, the servant-girl discovered them and had them arrested. Both the lads were committed for trial, in default of bail in $1,000 each.

RETIRED A SUICIDE OR A HOAX.—LOUIS DRUCKER, an eccentric Indian Doctor, disappeared from St. Louis on the 15th ult., and no trace was found of his whereabouts until the following letter was discovered on the 31st in the room which he had occupied at a hotel in the City.

CARONDELET, Oct. 16, 1860.

DEAR SIR: These lines I pen to you one hour before my death. I die with great resignation, in the waters of the Mississippi River, in order not to impose upon the hospitality of the house of some friend; otherwise I could have died much more convenient. My corpse I bequeath to the Humboldt Institute, so that science may be a gainer by it. My stomach must be a wonderful picture, and I would like myself to have a look at it. As soon as my corpse is found please forward it to Dr. HAMMER, by a sealed letter, through one of my friends, AUG. PAULSEN, who lives near Boernstein's Opera House. You will perceive that I decline the mock honors of a ridiculous funeral. The expenses of the transportation of my body the Institute will, of course, bear.

You are among my oldest Berlin friends. Show yourself worthy to fulfill the will of a dying man. My body has a special mark, viz.: a scar on the left leg from a bullet shot, with which a French hero honored me. Now, good bye, and keep a kind remembrance of me. Your friend, LOUIS DRUCKER.

P. S.—Have the goodness to communicate these lines to some paper for publication.

This Dr. DRUCKER was born in Berlin, Prussia, published a comic paper in London, and in 1852 emigrated to this City, where he was first wine merchant, then cigar dealer, afterwards hotel keeper, and finally Indian Doctor. Many doubt whether his pretended suicide is not, after all, a feint.

ELOPEMENT AND REPENTANCE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* writes: "Quite an excitement has been created in the town of Manchester, just across the river, in consequence of the elopment of one of the prettiest young girls of that town, with a man who had succeeded in gaining a place in her affections. They came over to Richmond last Friday night during the heavy rain, and secured apartments at one of our prominent hotels. The departure of the pair becoming known in Manchester, a party of young men came over in pursuit, and found the young lady, but could not find the wretch who had so grossly betrayed her. If they had, he would have received one hundred lashes and a coat of tar and feathers. The scoundrel had left the girl bright and early the next morning, and made good his escape. The young lady, who is just 16 years of age, and of rare personal beauty, was conducted to the residence of her aunt. The villain who has so grossly betrayed her is from the Yankee States, and many years older than the young girl whom he had promised to marry."

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN CHINA WAREHOUSE.

FINE PARIAN STATUARY,

RICH CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.

OVINGTON, BROTHERS,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LETTER FROM J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.

ALBANY HOSPITAL, May 24, 1860.

MR. OLCOTT—*Dear Sir:* I have used the "Oak Orchard Mineral Water" quite extensively during the past Winter, in private practice and in the Hospital.

My first patient had a large Phagedenic Ulcer, extending from the hip to the knee. The water was administered in table-spoonful doses four times daily, and the ulcer was covered with lint saturated in the water twice daily. The improvement was most decided and marked from the first day of its use, while the usual remedies had produced very little effect. In about five weeks from the commencement of the treatment he left the hospital nearly well, and resumed his ordinary business.

In several other cases, which I propose to notice hereafter, the water was found to be very efficacious.

The diseases in which I have found it most useful are as follows: Ill-conditioned ulcers, diseases of the skin, passive hemorrhages, diarrhœas depending on an atonic condition of the mucous membranes. In depraved and impoverished conditions of the body from specific disease and from intemperance.

I have used it with great advantage in hemorrhoids, fistula in ano and perineo, hemorrhages from the rectum, and several other forms of disease.

In my opinion, and in my practice, it has fully sustained the reputation it has acquired as a remedial agent and the remarkable properties as a tonic and astringent indicated in its chemical analysis. I propose to give it an impartial and extensive trial, and will give you my results so far as they may be of value. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.

H. W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) sole agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Do you want to be considered a man of taste? Buy your Hats of KNOX. Do you want to acquire the air distingue? Purchase at once one of KNOX'S newest Fall styles. Do you want to win the smiles of your lady-love? Go to KNOX, and he will furnish you with one of his "irrepressibles." Everybody knows the place, northeast corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RUMOR OF A DUEL.—It is asserted in certain quarters, that a Custom-house officer has challenged a gentleman for "cutting him out" with his lady love. The gentleman is rather homely, but passes for a handsome man when he has on one of those becoming Fall hats made by KNOX—212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For the certain cure of croup or scarlatina, use HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. In ninety-nine times out of a hundred, they arrest the progress of the disease, and snatch the victims from untimely death.

[Advertisement.]

S. H. CROOK'S NEW HOTEL, on the European plan, will be opened to-day at 12 o'clock, M. No. 74 Chatham-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand; sales 1,300 bbls. WHEAT lower, but in good demand; sales, 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 97c.@98c; 12,000 bushels No. 1 do.; 1,010,000 bushels North Western Club, at $1 02; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 02. CORN steady, and in good demand; sales 60,000 bushels at 50c. WHISKY steady; sales, 50 bbls., at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS closed dull, at 35c. on Wheat, 23c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—17,000 bushels Wheat, and 18,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 02@$1 03, and 2,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 08. CORN quiet. BARLEY in moderate demand; sales 1,200 bushels Brighton at 63c., and 14,000 bushels Hamilton on private terms. RYE dull; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian on private terms. OATS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm: Flour, 49c.; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 17½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—42,000 bushels Wheat, 10,500 bushels Corn, 25,600 bushels Barley, 11,700 bushels Rye, 3,900 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—4,894 bbls. Flour, 56,400 bushels Wheat, 1,450 bushels Barley, 5,800 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR dull and 5c.@10c. lower. WHEAT quiet and 1c. lower; sales 52,000 bushels; 86c. for Northwestern Club, 82½c.@83c. for No. 1, and 80c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady; sales at 36c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—13,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS declining; engagements made 12c. for Wheat to Buffalo. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York ¼ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales; prices easier but